



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

Six months ago an ancient house in King's Lynn, known as the Greenland Fishery, with an adjoining tenement, were condemned by the Corporation of that ancient borough, and were on the point of being demolished, when that well-known antiquary, Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., stepped into the breach and bought the property himself. The buildings were in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and Mr. Beloe has had to make a considerable outlay in renewing what was perishing or had perished. New floors have been put in, the falling roof has been made sound, and the collapsed staircase has been replaced. Mr. Beloe has avoided what is known as "restoration," but has generously carried out himself the much needed and rather extensive works of repair. In the result, instead of being practically a slum dwelling, the building is now strong and sound, and Mr. Beloe has thrown it open to the public under the name of the Greenland Fishery Museum.

The house itself is a fair example of half-timbered houses of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. The structural parts are of wood, fitted together by means of wooden plugs. The brickwork on the outside wall is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The house is the reputed home of John Atkins, Mayor of Lynn, 1607. The date-stone 1605 is extant on the north gable, and it is not improbable that the house was built by Atkins, who was a ropemaker.

VOL. VIII.

The Museum was formally opened by the Earl of Orford on Thursday, June 6. Mr. Beloe has placed within its walls his valuable collection of local antiquarian relics. We are glad to see that he declines to allow the new Museum to be made a place of deposit for the miscellaneous objects that sometimes find their way into provincial and local museums. A very interesting *Guide* to the contents has been issued, which is freely illustrated, and which shows how valuable a gift Mr. Beloe has made to his native town. The collection includes many local antiquities, views, maps and plans, medals, articles of domestic use and a complete Norfolk weaver's outfit. The transformation of the building, apart from the value of the collection now installed therein, must have cost Mr. Beloe much time, trouble and expense. We congratulate him on the completion of so worthy an undertaking, and we congratulate Lynn on having so public-spirited and generous a citizen.



It is reported that important and interesting finds of Roman remains are being unearthed at Chester, on the site of the extension of the infirmary. At depths of about 5 feet, in close clay soil, numerous Roman graves have been discovered, and, in all, eighteen skeletons. The site is undoubtedly that of the graveyard used by the Twentieth Legion during their occupation of the city. The most recent discovery made was a grave in which were the skeletons of a mother and baby, who had been buried together. Near the spot were found Roman sandals in a wonderful state of preservation. The skeleton, in each instance, was buried with the head pointing north, and the teeth were in perfect condition. Roman pottery, bottles, tiles, and other remains have been secured in great quantity, and all have been carefully preserved.



The *Times* of June 1 contained a descriptive list of various works of art, etc., seven in number, which the National Art-Collections Fund has recently been instrumental in securing for the National Collections. No. 2 is a "Gothic Livery Cupboard of Oak, formerly belonging to Arthur, Prince of

2 H

Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. The cupboard, out of which, as the term 'livery' implies, food was handed (livree) for use in the Royal Household, was discovered quite recently in a Shropshire farmhouse. The farm from which it came lies between Tickenhall (or Ticknell) Manor, Bewdley, built by Henry VII. as a residence for Prince Arthur, and Ludlow Castle, on the borders or Marshes of Wales, where the Prince also held his Court, and in which in 1502, only five months after his marriage with the Spanish Princess Catherine of Aragon, he died, in the sixteenth year of his age. The front of the cupboard is carved with openwork panels of Perpendicular Gothic, with the letter A, and with two single ostrich feathers, as they appear on Prince Arthur's Chantry in Worcester Cathedral. In spite of its age and vicissitudes the piece is in remarkable condition, and retains much of its original vermilion colouring. This interesting and important historical relic has been purchased by Mr. Robert Mond for the collection of English furniture in the Victoria and Albert Museum, to which he is offering it as a gift through the National Art-Collections Fund. Height, 5 feet 4 inches; width, 4 feet 1 inch; depth, 2 feet."

✿ ✿ ✿
The beautiful Hardham Priory, in Sussex, was gutted by fire early in May, and the fire, strange to say, brought to light two series of wall-paintings of mediæval date, one over the other. Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., has been making a careful examination of them, and the Society of Antiquaries have instructed Mr. C. Praetorius to make coloured drawings of the paintings for publication.

✿ ✿ ✿
The *Manchester Guardian*, May 28, had a long article entitled "An Ancient British Camp: Interesting Finds near Abergele," in which was given a full description of the interesting results of excavations which for a fortnight past had been taking place in the ancient British fortification known as Parcy Meirch, near Abergele.

✿ ✿ ✿
Although no startling discovery was made during the season's work by the British School of Archæology in Egypt, the account of the explorations given by Professor Flinders

Petrie at University College on May 17, showed that some very interesting additions have been made to the collection.

The work at Memphis resulted in the discovery of a number of monuments of immense size. One of these was the largest known example of the couchant Sphinx, being 26 feet long and weighing over 80 tons. It belongs probably to the Nineteenth Dynasty, about 1300 B.C. In the temple of Ptah was found another large Sphinx inscribed with the name of Rameses II. The most interesting historical monument was a large group in red granite representing Rameses II. standing beside the god Ptah, to whose temple that king was a lavish benefactor.

✿ ✿ ✿
Important discoveries were made in a large cemetery at Tarkah. Here were discovered a number of tombs, about 600 in all, the earliest being prior to the age of Menes and the founding of Memphis, about 6000 B.C., and the cemetery seems to have been used as a place of burial until Roman times. The preservation of the tombs and their contents was remarkable. Linen of the pre-Mena age was as clean and fresh as if it had just come from the loom. The coffins, many of them made in the form of houses of the period, were in excellent preservation. Very interesting was the discovery of a number of basket or wicker-work coffins, a curious forerunner of the earth-to-earth burial movement in this country. Many beautiful baskets and examples of plaiting were discovered.

✿ ✿ ✿
We take the following significant paragraph from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, of May 21: "Some weeks ago we noticed the complaint of a correspondent who drew attention to the ruthless destruction of Irish monuments dating from Pagan times. A more wanton case of vandalism is that on which 'Antiquary' writes in our columns to-day. A ruined church and round tower at Ardpatrick, County Limerick, mark the site of one of St. Patrick's foundations, but according to some members of the Kilmallock Rural District Council, if the stones of these remains are 'badly wanted' for the building of fences, no objection can be taken to the

removal of them. Even the gravestones in the space within which the church was built are not safe from the fence-builders. Clearly the County Councils are not devoting sufficient attention to this question of the preservation of storied relics. The measures being taken in Great Britain for the protection of ancient monuments emphasize the neglect shown here. Commissions in England, Scotland, and Wales are making inventories of historical remains; by the time an Irish Commission is appointed there will be little work left for it if the modern builders are to be allowed to remove the ruins piecemeal."

The treasure-trove of gold Roman coins found in 1908 and in 1911 at Corbridge have been acquired, by arrangement with the Treasury, by the British Museum. It has been thought desirable that the collection should be kept intact, and to meet the wishes of the locality it has been arranged that electrotype copies of the coins should be made for the Corbridge Museum. The collection, it will be remembered, consists of 48 coins found in 1908-1909 ranging over the thirty-year period from Valentinian I. to Magnus Maximus, and of 160 coins found in 1911 ranging over the hundred-year period from Nero to Marcus Aurelius. The collection is of especial importance, as it gives valuable assistance in the classification of the coins of the period. A remarkable fact concerning the earlier find is the large number of coins emanating from Trier, which bears a higher ratio even than that usually found in Fourth Century British hoards. Four of them are from Rome, one from Constantinople, and forty-three from Trier.

The burying of the coins is probably closely connected with the desertion or overthrow of Corstopitum. The town was one of the main sources of supplies for troops on the Wall, and its overthrow is not likely to have taken place except as a result of a frontier reverse of the first magnitude. It is possible, on the assumption that Maximus's revolt was followed by barbaric inroads, that the Wall was at this date finally abandoned. This suggestion, put forward by Mr. Craster, is, as he points out, inconsistent with the narrative of Gildas, and hard to reconcile with the weightier evidence

of Claudian; "nevertheless it is indisputably the case that numismatic evidence for its later occupation has yet to be discovered."

A point of difference between the Corbridge hoard and other late Roman hoards found in Britain is the fact that all the coins are of gold, whereas elsewhere they have been almost exclusively of silver. Of the coins one is of particular interest, being a clumsy but contemporary forgery of a gold piece of the Emperor Gratian. In connection with the coins of Magnus Maximus, it is of interest to recall the attack made by Pacatus after the fall of the usurper and his description of how the spoils of a desolated province, stained with the blood and washed with the tears of murdered or impoverished owners, were brought to the Imperial Palace, there weighed, broken up, and apparently minted into coin.

A fortunate circumstance is that the lead in which the coins were wrapped has prevented all action of the soil. Such tarnishing as occurred has been easily removed, and while they appear decadent and ineffective if compared with the issues of the early Empire, they show an artistic merit far superior to the silver and copper coinage of the period. It is of the gold coins of this period that the geographer Cosmas writes: "Yet another sign has God vouchsafed of the power of the Romans. All nations traffic in their currency, and it is accepted in every place from world's end to world's end, winning praise from every man and from every nation, for in no other empire is its like."

A full description of the 1911 find is being prepared by the Corbridge Committee.

Conditions of space make it impracticable for the collection as yet to be exhibited as a whole at the British Museum. It is hoped, however, that a few selected specimens will be exhibited shortly.

In the *Standard* of May 20 the Vienna correspondent of that journal says: "A remarkable find of prehistoric weapons and ornaments has been made in a cavern at St. Kanzion, in the Karst Mountains, not far from Abbazia. The cavern, which is known as the 'Cave of Flies,' from the number of insects which, apparently breeding there,

issue forth at certain times of the year, is a subterranean chamber with a perpendicular depth of 150 feet, the only entrance to which is by a hole in the roof. It was recently explored by some climbers with the help of a long rope ladder. A Roman helmet, dating from the beginning of the Christian era, which the owner had apparently dropped down the hole, was first found.

"Encouraged by this the Imperial Museum sent men to dig into the earth and stones which have fallen from the roof and sides and form the floor of the cavern, and at a depth of 3 feet they discovered over a thousand articles of bronze, including 200 lance heads, a number of swords, axes, clasps, and vessels. The last named had all been burned through by fire. The date of the articles is estimated at about 1000 B.C. Since it appears impossible that men in the Bronze Age should have lived at the bottom of such a deep and inaccessible cavern, archaeologists believe the weapons and vessels must have been thrown down the hole as a sacrifice to some subterranean deity."



The *Athenæum* of June 1 reported that in the chief church of Ueberlingen on Lake Constance, an almost perfect fresco has been discovered, dating from 1489. In the centre is St. Barbara with the tower, on one side St. George and the dragon, and on the other Mary Magdalene clinging to the Cross. The condition of the work is so good that the work of restoration will be comparatively easy.



Mr. George Fellows, of Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough, kindly sends us the photograph here reproduced, and also the following note: "The Church of Holy Trinity, Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, is a large building for a village church, built or faced with local material—Mountsorrell syenite. Its size is due to its having been in former days the mother church of the adjoining parishes of Quorndon, Woodhouse, part of Mountsorrell, Beaumanor, and Charley, and even others in the twelfth century. The features of the church range from the end of the thirteenth century to the pitch-pine period of the nineteenth century; but its

arcade of four bays, its commodious chancel, its north and south transepts, combine to make it a building above the average size and dignity of a village church. It is to the



THE ALTAR OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BARROW-ON-SOAR.

peculiarity of the altar that attention is attracted, for it consists of a very old carved openwork oak top, carried by supports of the same material and date. Its history is unknown, but it seems probable that it was either made from a canopy to an altar tomb, like Rahere's tomb at St. Bartholomew the Great, or was formerly part of the rood screen."



A fund is being raised by the North Staffordshire Field Club for the excavation of the Roman settlement of Etocetum, which occupied the site of the present village of Wall, near Lichfield. Recent diggings have revealed evidence of an extensive range of buildings.



A number of interesting Saxon relics have been deposited in the County Museum at

the Grey Friars, Lincoln, by the Committee of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Society. They consist of articles found in the county about the year 1855, at Caistor and Searby. There is a very fine bronze bowl about 8 inches across. It was originally ornamented with three hoops and rings, but one of these ornaments, or handles, has been broken off. This bowl was found between Caistor and Nettleton, at the feet of a human skeleton. There were other skeletons unearthed at the same time, and quite a collection of beads of amber, glass, and clay, and a bronze cylinder were also found. The beads are believed to have been strung together in necklace form. Several ring-brooches, decorated in different ways, two broad, flat fibulæ, bronze buckles, and bronze clasps, are also of the collection; and there is likewise a fine specimen of what is called a girdle-hanger, with a spring loop at the top and small rings in the plates below. Among several bone objects are a ball with a flattened part, and a kind of oblong die, bearing circles denoting the throw, 6, 5, 4, and 3. The die is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and has a hole through it, and it is believed that, in conjunction with the ball, it was used for some game of the period. Attached to the several specimens in this collection are labels in the handwriting of the late Bishop Trollope, who was well known as an antiquary.

With the assistance of a number of generous lovers of antiquities in the County of Lincoln and elsewhere, Earl Curzon of Kedleston has recovered the famous carved-stone fireplaces, dating from the fifteenth century, which were taken out of Tattershall Castle last year. The work of restoring the castle and its surroundings to their former condition, so far as it can properly be done, has already been commenced by Lord Curzon, and was sufficiently advanced for the fireplaces to be restored to their original position on June 5. It is estimated that the restoration at Tattershall will not be quite completed until next year, when Lord Curzon proposes to place it on view to the public.

The excavations on the site of Old Sarum were resumed once more on Monday, May 13, and entered upon the fourth season since

their initiation in 1909; the three first years being spent upon the excavation of the castle in the inner Bailey, which was successfully completed last November. This year the work already in progress will certainly be no less interesting. On the contrary, it may perhaps be even more so, for the site of the old Cathedral Church is being taken in hand. The excavation of such a building must appeal to archaeologists generally, and especially to those who are interested, not only in Norman architecture, but in ecclesiastical buildings of early date.

Writing in the *Wiltshire News* of May 31, Colonel Hawley, F.S.A., reports that "considerable progress has been made since the 13th, and a very good outline of the south wing of the transept has been laid bare. The nave wall has also been similarly followed from where the transept joins it both on the east and west sides, and those lines are at present under observation. Many graves have been met with, but have not been interfered with, and any disturbance of these will be avoided as much as possible. Unfortunately many of them are very near the surface. Their depths vary a good deal, but none seem to be more than 3 feet, whilst stone coffins must have actually been on the surface. Two of these have been come upon, and one protruding a short way from the side of the transept cutting appears to be a very fine one of granite. The portion exposed looks quite new, and suggests that the occupant may have been a person of note, for granite being difficult to work and coming from a long distance would entail in those times much labour and expense. These coffins have been covered up for the present and will receive attention later; but as the covering-stones in all instances have been taken away, it may be assumed that we shall not know who the occupants were, and the contents have doubtless been tampered with. The remains of former interments, disturbed in making subsequent ones, are frequently come upon, but receive respect, and after being collected in a basket are buried at the end of the day's work.

"A very fine gargoyle of a leopard's head was found in the transept cutting, which must have formed part of interior ornamenta-

tion, for the sculptor's work is quite sharp, and the red paint upon parts of it looks comparatively fresh. The short time which has elapsed since the commencement does not admit of further information, but it can be confidently expected that every week will bring forth some item of interest to report upon later. Meanwhile, it is hoped that those who have so kindly supported the work by their subscriptions in past years will again accord their help in this very important part of it which is in progress, and we shall welcome and be truly grateful for all contributions."



The annual meeting of the Kent County Photographic Record and Survey was held in the Bentlif Art Gallery of the Maidstone Museum on the afternoon of May 29, Sir Martin Conway presiding. In the course of an address on "Photographic Survey and Allied Aims," Sir Martin referred to the group of old buildings mentioned in our fourth "Note" last month. He remarked that "there was a great material value in keeping these old things, which were one of England's greatest assets. What Westminster Abbey was to the country, so the group of buildings around All Saints' Church was to Maidstone. If they lined the High Street with buildings similar to the new bank, Maidstone would simply be placed on a level with the second-rate towns, and no one would scarcely trouble to look at the place, but mention Maidstone's grand old buildings, and they would have people coming from all parts of the world to see them." Later, Sir Martin said that Maidstone possessed around All Saints' Church the finest group of old buildings in England. We trust the Maidstone folk will be wise in time.



The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London: Messrs. G. H. Duckworth, V. T. Hodgson, and J. M. Kendall; Captain C. Lindsay; and Messrs. W. H. Quarrell, A. Stratton, G. H. M. Sumner, and E. Trustram.



The Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A., F.S.A., writing from Church Stretton to various Shropshire newspapers, says: "I shall be glad if you will allow me, through the medium

of your columns, to inform those who are interested in the exploration of the Roman city of Uriconium that the preliminary agreements have now been settled, and the work of excavation will be commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It need hardly be pointed out that the work will extend over several summers, and involve a considerable expenditure; but the result will be to add largely to our knowledge of Shropshire life in the Roman period. The work will be carried out by the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in consultation with a local committee of members of the Shropshire Archaeological Society; and subscriptions may be paid to the Uriconium Excavation Fund account at the Capital and Counties Bank, Shrewsbury, or to myself as local treasurer."



At Ambleside on June 6 Professor Collingwood, of Coniston, lectured on "The Roman Camp at Ambleside," which the National Trust propose to purchase for the nation. Professor Collingwood, after detailing the finds which had been made on the site of the Roman camp, said that they showed that Roman Ambleside extended far beyond the Borrans Ring—in other words, there was something like a town there, of which the camp, as they called it, or fort, was merely the military nucleus. This meant that the camp was not a temporary fortification soon abandoned; it must have lasted for many generations, and been the depository of many relics—as, indeed, was proved by the quantities of coins found long ago. The details of long-buried life, additions to long-past history, relics of the British Roman and Roman Briton, lay buried beneath the wet soil of the Borrans Field. To explore this wonderful storehouse of history, and to leave it, as he was sure they could, in such a state that it would be a permanent memorial, object-lesson, place of instruction and pleasure, would be worth time and money. There were not many sites of such antiquity and interest, so accessible, and so beautifully surrounded. He could fancy no greater service to education than this movement would afford.



The *Times* of June 6 reported that "Some discoveries have just been made in the course

of some work of preservation at Whitcomb Church, Dorset. The donation, worth £13 a year only, was the first pastoral charge of the poet William Barnes. 'Widecomb' (as the name was spelt in Domesday) was given by King Athelstan to his foundation of Milton Abbey, and the *capella* built here was probably served by one of the Benedictine monks of Milton or by a priest appointed by the Abbot.

"It is thought by some antiquaries that the two narrow, rude, Romanesque doorways, one in the north and the other in the south wall, are pre-Conquest; but certainly of earlier date are three large sections of a finely carved Celtic cross which have been discovered in the course of rebuilding the east wall of the chancel, containing a simple but elegantly proportioned three-light Early English window. The rood-loft steps have also been discovered, having been walled up probably during the Puritan period. The removal of the plaster on the north wall of the nave has revealed a large extent of fairly well-preserved fresco, representing rather florid thirteenth-century arcading, and a large figure of St. Christopher, supporting on his left shoulder the infant Christ, who is holding the orb surmounted by a cross. There are other interesting figures, and much Old English lettering, but too ill-preserved to read."

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News*, June 14, reported that "the Italians have explored a large necropolis at the ancient Roman town of Ola, near Tripoli, and have discovered twenty-one rock-hewn tombs containing many glass phials, bronze vases, and earthenware cinerary urns, of great archaeological value. Some of the tombs were used in comparatively recent times, presumably by descendants of the original Roman colonists of the first century Empire."

In the course of a paper read recently before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Dr. W. M. Palmer gave the following interesting particulars of a Cambridge undergraduate's belongings in Tudor times, gleaned from the inventory of one Thomas Marbernes, a student of Christ's College, who died in 1571. He possessed £130 in ready money,

a large sum in those days. He had two rooms, a study and a chamber. In the former were a square folding table, a settle, a wicker easy-chair, a walnut-wood writing-desk, as well as books valued at £18. From the furniture of his bedroom it seems that Marbernes was particular that the colour of the various articles should match. Thus the hangings were of red and green buckram, the bedstead had curtains of red and green saye, and the window curtains were of the same colour. The walls were ornamented with the following articles: a picture of the Queen, a cloth of the Duke of Suffolk's arms, a looking-glass, a pair of gilt spurs, two bows with shooting gloves, and a table of days and months. He had also a set of chessmen valued at 1s. 4d. His clothing contained some smart items: a new cloth gown faced with satin, a new satin doublet, a pair of black velvet breeches, and thirteen shirts.

We heartily congratulate Dr. C. H. Read on his appearance in the Honours List issued on the occasion of the King's Birthday. Sir Charles Hercules Read is President of the Society of Antiquaries and past-President of the Anthropological Institute. He is Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum, and a trustee of the British Museum and of Sir John Soane's Museum. He is part author of *Antiquities from Benin*, 1899, author of *Antiquarian Memoirs*, and editor of the Saxon Period of the Victoria County History.

The *Illustrated London News*, June 15, printed a brief summary by Professor John Garstang of the results of his recent excavations in the ancient Ethiopian capital of Meroë, in the Sudan. The site includes the royal city, with its palaces near the river; "beyond that a large area forming the township, in which were the dwellings of artisans and doubtless of the soldiery; while, interspersed, there rose here and there great temples and public buildings." Further to the east and on the outskirts of the desert is "a vast necropolis, extending two or three miles to the north and south, containing thousands of ancient tombs and burying-places. Still further in the desert, the Sun

Temple stands alone; and beyond that again, some distance to the north-east, are the well-known pyramids." This brief outline shows how vast and varied is the area to be explored. Among the results of the last season's work is the discovery of the "royal baths, decorated with colonnades, frescoes, glazed tiles, and remarkable statues based on classical models." The central avenue of the great Temple of Ammon, the "axis of which, from door to altar, is about 430 feet in length," has now been excavated, "so that you may walk along its original pavements, see where animals were sacrificed, where the great swinging door closed off the sanctuaries from the public hall, and, finally, reach the high altar, which remains in its original position. It is of black stone, decorated with carvings in relief; and at the foot of it, during our excavations, we found actually the last votive offerings which had been placed upon it." Professor Garstang's article, though short, is of the deepest interest, and is accompanied by a large number of excellent illustrations.



The Silver Treasure of Hildesheim.

BY OTTO SEECK.*

(Translated by Mary Gurney.)

IN the year 1868 a shooting station was erected for the infantry near Hildesheim. Whilst digging, one of the soldiers lighted upon a spiral-shaped piece of metal, which he judged to be old iron because it was black. Immediately after his pickaxe struck other hard substances, which, on close examination, were found to be silver. Further digging was undertaken with extreme care, and a treasure, such as had never been seen, came to view. Several bucket-shaped vessels of pure silver were ranged together; all were covered with similar silver platters. When these were

taken off, there was found a collection of cups, covers, plates, and other articles of table-service, all of rare beauty. Near by lay others, apparently intentionally broken: a candelabra had only the lower part left; a great tripod (apparently intended to serve some such purpose as our dumb waiters) was hewn in pieces, many of which were missing; of a beautiful jug there remained only the upper edge and a few fragments of the centre.

How was it that the treasure was concealed with such care when, only a short time previously, many objects had been ruthlessly broken? This was not the only riddle of the discovery! A pair of barbaric tankards lay in close proximity to works of the noblest Roman, and even of Greek, design; and these also varied in date of origin 200 years or more, as shown by the style of their art. How could objects of such differing periods and styles have been included in the same treasure?

As the find occurred on public land, it was the property of the State, and could be assigned to the Berlin Museum. There Erich Pernice and Franz Winter, aided by experienced goldsmiths, occupied years of intelligence and patience in fitting together the broken vases and in joining the pieces. Then they published excellent photographs of the whole treasure, adding a classical commentary; yet they never discussed the questions which we now seek to solve.

Let us begin by leaving aside the barbaric tankards, and consider only the works of Greece and Rome. From the report of the writers on the style of the ornaments it is proved that the vases belong to the age of Augustus; yet some pieces are placed in the epoch of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161 to 180), not on the ground of a difference in style, but on account of careless workmanship. Yet in all periods both good and careless smiths have existed, and the suggestion of this late period is proved to be certainly incorrect by consideration of one of the vases in question. On some of the vases the former owners have inscribed their names either by means of sharp point or knife. These are as follow: Lucius Manlius Bocchus, Aulus Agrius Naso, Marcus Scato, and Marsus; names belonging to the period of Augustus, and another most convincing inscription,

* From *Deutsche Rundschau*, June, 1911, Paetel, Berlin.

which Pernice and Winter suggest placing 200 years later—viz., Marcus Aurelius, son of Gaius.

Originally Roman names, as our own, included only the prænomen and the family name, the father's prænomen being often added, as in our inscriptions. A third name was also sometimes added to the two chief names, and was usually a nickname, as Strabo (squint eye), Cincinnatus (curly head), Regulus (little king), Scipio (stick). When the father gained position or renown under such a name, the son and the grandson were proud to continue using it. Thus, towards the end of the republic, families of rank nearly all bore three names, whilst two sufficed for the *plebs*. Gaius Martius is quoted as an example, and is known to have risen from the ranks. As to-day in Vienna every porter wishes to be addressed as "Herr von," so in Roman times aristocratic titles were sought by the lower classes, who, hindered by no law, gradually added a third name. This process continued from republican days until the first century after Christ; at the end of that time no Roman citizen could be found with less than three names. This shows that "Marcus Aurelius, son of Gaius," cannot have lived at a later date, and therefore (notwithstanding weak execution of its ornament) the vessel probably belonged to the period of Augustus.

Thus, not one amongst the Greco-Roman vessels can be certainly ascribed to a later date, though many are earlier. Pergamon work has been traced on the surface of the "Athena," one of the finest specimens of the treasure, ascribed to the year 200 B.C.; the busts of Cybele and of Attis are also thought to belong to the same century. How were these old pieces included in a treasure which was buried in the earth at least 150 years after their construction?

In our age, when so much labour and money are expended in adorning the table with rococo porcelain, or even with flagons of the Renaissance and of Gothic art, the answer is not far to seek. As in our own time, so in the time of Caesar and of Augustus, it had become customary to collect antiquities and works of art. Marcus Antonius was such a passionate lover of art that he placed a rich citizen upon the proscription list,

VOL. VIII.

wishing to obtain from him a beautiful old bronze vessel. When he was Proprætor of Sicily, Verres travelled through the provinces, and required all the silver treasures to be laid before him that he might select the objects he thought of value, but regularly omitted sending payment. Yet he was sufficiently moderate not to take the splendid platters entire; he ordered the reliefs to be taken out, and to be placed in new rims prepared specially for himself. This course of action is exemplified in the busts of Cybele and Attis in our treasure; they are much soiled and damaged, whilst the plates, of which they form the centres, were obviously new at the time of burial. We are reminded of Verres, who took a pride in placing celebrated specimens of ancient workmanship on his table by the side of his new silver utensils.

Probably, therefore, the critics are mistaken in considering that these two reliefs and the "Athena" are the only specimens of old Greek work, and in assigning the whole remainder of the treasure to the time of Augustus, or even later. Regarding it as the possession of an art collector, the chances are ten to one that more than three pieces were already antiquities in his time. This applies especially to the valuable "Heracles" platter, probably the object of highest artistic value in the treasure, not excluding the "Athena." Several children's heads date from the period of the first Empire; all well worked; but none are beyond a medium excellence. Evidently the artists had a good tradition of work, and they deserve praise for their faithful and true renderings of their models, but they are dependent on these, and the works show no evidence of original design. The "Heracles," on the other hand, with its humorous freshness and resemblance to nature, has no model; no similar design can be recalled from the ancient world. If analogy is sought, it can only be found with Donatello, or, better still, with Desiderio da Settignano. It is, therefore, preferable to assign it to the period in Greece, answering to the Italian *quattro cento*—viz., the fifth century, B.C. This supposition can only be a speculation, and is not founded on any analogy. It, however, appears certain that the little Hercules, embracing the dangerous

serpent with such unconcerned gaiety, must have a much earlier date than the time of Augustus; and also, like the busts of Cybele and Attis, it is in a very damaged condition, whilst the rims of all are well preserved.

The broken crater, with its encircling spiral-shaped zones, is certainly old Greek; also the four mask-cups must be considered Hellenic, and indeed appear as the work of three different artists, and of various periods of art, the latest being not above 150 years B.C. We need only compare the renowned work of the time of Augustus, the great altar of peace, and its correct, though expressionless, outlines, with these heads full of character and overflowing with life, in order to perceive the contrast, far as the poles asunder. The silver pots since found at Boscoreale, near Pompeii, belong to the first century, and partly to the time of Augustus, but there is no single piece amongst them of such fine art or in the same style as these mask-cups.

Whatever may be the result of investigation as to the period of the work, it may be considered certain that the owner, to whom the silver treasure once belonged, was a renowned collector. But how did his treasure penetrate so far into Germany, which (though Roman legions had passed through it) was as unknown to the Romans as are the wilds of Africa to us?

The answer to these questions was given when the treasure was first discovered, and it is now confirmed. On the back side of many of the platters are inscriptions giving the number contained in the service of which they formed a part, and showing that just half the service has been saved. If, for example, the service contained six plates we have the number three, if four then two. The collection cannot have been halved at a previous date, when in the hands of civilized Romans; they, like ourselves, would have left the service intact. This strange "halving" can only be explained by the supposition that *two* wild German tribesmen wished to seize the silver vessels as spoil, and that neither would yield his claim, or allow the other to take more than himself. The halves could only be equal by each receiving three plates, and these children of Nature were doubtless regardless of the value

of a complete service. If we consider further that the latest of the Greco-Roman objects belong to the period of Augustus, and that the treasure was found in the land of the Cherusci, it cannot be questioned that we have before us a part of the spoil won in the Teutoburger fight.

Immediately on its discovery it was named the table furniture of Varus, and, judging by the costly objects contained, it must have belonged to a very distinguished Roman. Whether this Roman was Varus is, to say the least, doubtful, but we may point to one circumstance connected with the supposition. Under the feet of the two most beautiful mask-cups the name of Lucius Manlius Bocchus is written as an earlier owner. The name Bocchus shows that the owner was an African, for we know that a Moorish royal family had the same name. The name Lucius Manlius implies Roman citizenship; thus he must, at any rate, have belonged to the aristocracy of his province, and was perhaps a prince of that royal family. A Moor of inferior rank could not have obtained these costly Greek vases. Therefore, some of the vases had apparently been bought in Africa (or stolen, as Verres stole in Sicily), for Varus was Pro-consul of Africa before being sent to Syria and then to Germany. It is also possible, and even probable, that the less pretentious articles of the treasure belonged to the officers. Amongst these may have been the pieces of less elaborate workmanship, as the ladle of Marcus Aurelius, and the platter with swimming ducks.

The barbaric vessels found amongst the treasure claim further notice. There are (or more correctly there were, for one piece is in fragments) a pair of solid tankards of about the same size as a Bavarian quart pot. By the side of the magnificent Roman cups they look like unkempt giants. They could not have been intended to hold wine; the most inveterate drinker would prefer to fill them with a milder beverage, probably with light home-made beer, or with mead. They could not have belonged to the household goods of Varus, or of any of his officers. Some modern collectors do not hesitate to place the work of peasants in their rare collections, but appreciation of native art was not known in ancient days, and these bowls would have

been despised as significant of barbarism. It must, therefore, be believed that the Cheruscus to whose lot the Roman spoil had fallen mixed his own utensils with it, and buried all together in the earth. The piece which has been preserved is a long pipe, gradually narrowing towards the ends and again broadening out into a flat foot. Divided by the artifice of embossed work, it is encircled by alternate flat and decorated bands, the latter gilded. One of these has arabesques, two boars fighting with dogs, another a bull attacking a lion with its lowered horns. The animals are represented in a childish manner, but not without some comprehension of their form. The fragment of the other bowl, representing two rams and a goat, displays a closer and also a very naïve observation of Nature. The representation of the lion, however, shows clearly that the barbaric artist had never seen such an animal, probably not even its picture, but had sought to give it from description. Of the remaining bands, the two surrounding the foot are adorned with geometric ornaments like those found on the native prehistoric bowls. The others have paintings of plants, all of which can be recognized upon the Roman vessels of the same treasure. Apparently the maker of the bowl had seen these, and had gained his inspiration from them, but elaborated it in a rough and tasteless manner.

Such vessels as these bowls apparently have never been found before, yet the rims surrounding them have many analogies on bronze buckets, the finest of which are in the provincial museum at Hanover. These resemble the Hildesheim bowls in technical execution, having the same combination of engraved and embossed work; the animals on both, although plastic in form, are outlined with deeply engraved lines. Both the buckets and the bowls are considered Gallic work, yet, though they are not rare, not one has been found in France or in any Southern land. All belong to Germany. They must therefore be the work of German smiths, and the barbaric condition of the people in Roman times accords with this supposition. As there were bronze weapons there must have been smiths, whose handiwork was developed upon a high level of culture, apparent from the fact that it stands

alone in the mythology of European nations. The German Wieland, the Smith, stands by the side of the Greek Hephaistos and Daidalos, and of the Roman Mulciber. And it is not wonderful that the same men who could work copper and iron could also create naïve representations of animals; such have already been found in the caves of diluvial mankind. The view thus appears both unhesitating and unavoidable that the Cheruscus who purloined the silver treasure of the Romans employed a German smith to fashion the beer-mugs, with instructions to imitate as far as possible the decoration of the Roman vessels.

The treasure reveals further details of the life of the Cherusci. We have already observed that one of the German mugs and many of the Roman vessels were found broken. The cause may be sought in the so-called "Hacksilber" of the Middle Ages. Nations not possessing an organized gold currency usually counted their rough metal by the weight, and took no account of whether it were worked. If the sum in question were too small to demand a whole ornament or silver vessel, the jewel would be broken, and the fragments used in payment. The Cheruscus must therefore have been in financial difficulty, for it is evident that he knew the value of his silver treasures, and was unwilling to ruin them. As the fragments show, the Roman vessels destroyed with the barbaric were only those of comparatively less beautiful workmanship.

The most beautiful pieces—namely, the ancient Greek—are mostly preserved intact, although in some cases the handles and feet were severed, probably to facilitate packing. The owner must therefore have had some feeling for art, rare amongst the Germans of the period. We can draw the conclusion that he was not ignorant of Roman culture.

He must have been in danger when he parted with some of his treasures, and in danger of his life, for on discovery of an ancient treasure we may rest assured that its owner had been in heavy peril, else he would not have buried it. And this danger must have led not only to his own death, but also to the death of all those associated with him in knowledge of the place of concealment, for any survivor would naturally have dug up

the treasure when the peril was past, and it would not have remained buried until our time.

It must now be evident whom we consider as the owner of the treasure. His Greek and Roman vessels were spoil from the Teuton fight, and probably the most valuable part of the spoil. That they belonged to the hero who had the greatest part in the victory is probable in itself, even if the treasure had not been found in Cheruscan soil. The possessor had learned the value of antique art, and thus had probably spent years in Rome or amongst Romans. This all points to Arminius. We know little of the last end of the hero—nothing, indeed, except the fact that he died a violent death at the hands of his nearest relatives—and the possessor of the treasure must have ruined part of it, possibly hoping to regain for himself the failing faithfulness of his followers by means of gifts of silver, probably burying the remainder whilst in the midst of danger and never recovering it. It appears that a fellow-combatant of the Teuton woods, probably Arminius's uncle, Inguiomarus, who always contested with him the leadership of the Cherusci, had disputed with him over the division of the spoil, eager that the renowned nephew should not retain the larger share. We can picture Arminius drinking to the health of his men out of these strong mugs, then rushing out for his last great fight, and exciting their cupidity with pieces of silver in order to urge them on to bravery. At last he succumbs; but he will not give his precious possessions to the wicked relatives who threaten him with death, but buries these in the earth. We may picture him in the Talmulde near Hildesheim, the precious silver buried under his feet, fighting in agony, and then nobly dying with the faithful amongst his men who had helped him in the burial of the treasure. His murderers may seek greedily for the valuables which had, perhaps, led them to commit the crime, but none are left alive who could have borne witness to the spot. Thus these splendid relics of antiquity not only show the perfection of ancient art, but also throw sidelights upon ancestral history.



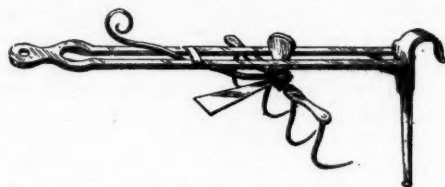
Some "Bygones" from Cambridgeshire and Adjacent Counties.

BY THE REV. G. MONTAGU BENTON, B.A., WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS (AND OCCASIONAL NOTES)
BY W. B. REDFERN, D.L.

III.

WE illustrate a horizontal toaster (Fig. 1), of rather more elaborate pattern than the one mentioned in our last paper. These toasters are termed "herring-toasters," and perhaps they were mainly used for that purpose.

The long, copper beer-warmers, shaped like an extinguisher, are still seen. They were used for mulled beer, and were so made that, when put in the fire, the heat



In possession of Mr. J. Whitaker, Cambridge.]

FIG. 1.

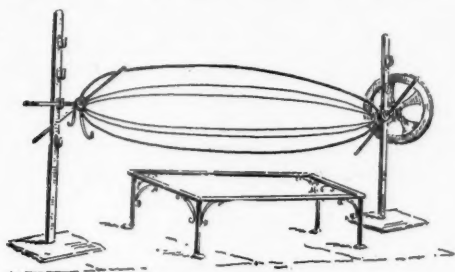
was diffused, and the beer quickly warmed. Occasionally grates belonging to the fireplaces in old inns are found, in which the top bar has a scroll at either end for carrying these "warmers." We found such a grate in an old house (formerly an inn) at Thaxted last summer.

The spit may be classed among the most primitive of cooking appliances; its earliest form would have been merely a rough stick resting on two forked sticks. From this simple device were descended the rotating spits so common in old-fashioned kitchens before the advent of the closed kitchen. The simpler type of spit consisted of a steel rod, flattened in the centre, and provided, generally, with one or more prongs for fixing the meat.

The basket-spit* (Fig. 2) apparently was

* There is a basket-spit, with clock-jack, complete and in working order from Quendon Hall, Essex, in the Saffron Walden Museum.

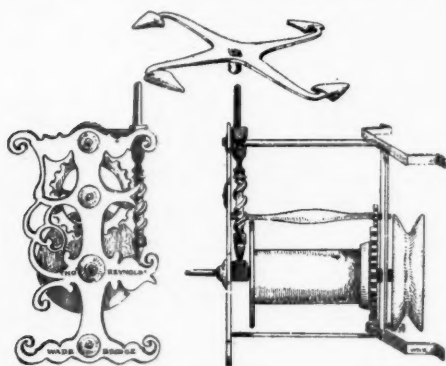
a later development, and in this case a spindle-shaped basket, or cage of iron wire, enclosed the meat whilst it was cooking. These spits had a grooved wheel at one end, which was connected by a chain* with a smoke-jack or other contrivance for gener-



In possession of Mr. J. Whitaker, Cambridge.]

FIG. 2.

ating the motive power. The smoke-jack was fixed inside the chimney, and consisted of a rotary fan turned by the current of warm air ascending the chimney. We learn from the following entry in Pepys's *Diary* that this type of jack was in use in the



In possession of Mr. Jolley, Cambridge.]

FIG. 3.

seventeenth century: "24th Oct., 1660—I went to Mr. Greatorex where I met him. . . we looked at his wooden jack in his

* "Jack-chain" is a term still used by iron-mongers for the pattern of chain formerly used for this purpose; the derivation of the term is now hardly remembered.

chimney, that goes with the smoake, which is indeed very pretty."

Another device for turning the spit was the clock- (pulley or weight) jack; when wound up, it was kept revolving by a heavy weight, which worked on the same principle as the old Dutch-clock weight. This contrivance was attached to the chimney-breast, and, being visible, was more or less of an ornate character; the delightfully unsymmetrical design of the brass face in the example illustrated* (Fig. 3) is characteristic. Sometimes, too, boys or small dogs acted as

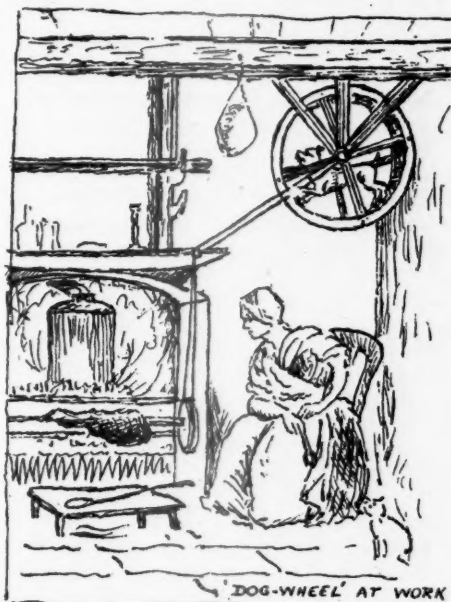


FIG. 4.

turnspits, when both were known by that term. A quotation from a work on dogs by Dr. Caius (1510-1573) in Chambers's *Book of Days*† shows that dogs were employed for this purpose at least as early as the sixteenth century. The accompanying sketch‡ (Fig. 4)

* The regulator and winder in this example are missing, but a drawing of the former has kindly been supplied by Mr. Guy Maynard, the courteous Curator of the Saffron Walden Museum. Mr. Maynard has also rendered assistance in other ways.

† London, 1864, vol. i., p. 490.

‡ Copied from the *Book of Days*, *ibid.* (taken from *Remarks on a Tour to North and South Wales*, 1800).

explains how the poor animal performed his uncongenial task ; it also shows the dripping-pan standing under the spit, and the spit-rack over the fireplace, in which the spits were hung when not in use. When in use, the spit rested on hooks, as in Fig. 2 ; frequently fire-dogs and cup-dogs were provided with hooks and ratchets for the purpose. The basket-spit eventually gave place to the mechanical bottle-jack roaster, which is occasionally seen in use, and still retains a place in ironmongers' catalogues.

It is difficult to believe that such relics of barbarism as man-traps and spring-guns* were in use in England to within less than a century ago ; they were employed on game preserves, although happily they never became common. Apparently they were in vogue from about 1770 to 1827, a period when poaching became very prevalent, owing, in a great measure, to the acute distress then rife among the agricultural and artisan classes. Occasionally, through forgetfulness or some other cause, the owner of these instruments or his servants unwittingly became victims, and cases are on record in which innocent persons suffered serious injury or even death. In May, 1827, an Act was passed which rendered "the setting of Spring-guns, Man-traps, and other Engines calculated to destroy human life or inflict grievous bodily harm," illegal in England, except within a dwelling-house between sunset and sunrise, as a protection against burglars. The trap figured (Fig. 5), from Bungay, Suffolk, is a small example, being only 4 feet in length ; occasionally they are 6 feet, or even longer. It is provided, as is practically always the case, with two springs, and is shown as set ; the semi-circular jaws are 15 inches wide, and it retains on its central plate the spikes, usually missing, for preventing the wind from blowing away the dead leaves, grass, etc., with which the trap was concealed when set. Sometimes the jaws of these traps are square-sided, and there are other variations in their construction. Per-

* In the following notes we availed ourselves of Mr. Miller Christy's excellent and well-illustrated article on "Man-Traps and Spring-Guns," which appeared in vol. xiii. (May, 1901) of the *Windsor Magazine*.

sons caught in traps of this nature were often maimed for life, and in some cases the injuries received necessitated amputation. A totally different kind of trap, known as the "Humane" trap, was without teeth, and self-locking, and was intended to capture poachers without doing them "grievous bodily harm." This form of trap, probably introduced after the Act of 1827, continued to be manufactured up to about 1880.

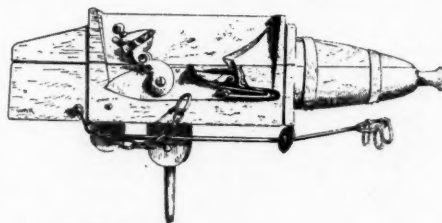


[Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 5.

There are two examples in the Cambridge Museum.

Spring-guns up to 1827 were intentionally designed to kill or maim any depredator. Old fowling-pieces were sometimes employed, but the example figured (Fig. 6) represents a type of gun expressly made for the purpose. Its total length is 20 inches, and the massive wooden stock, provided with a flint-lock, almost conceals the barrel. A hinged, iron



[Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 6.

pin is attached below, which, when fitted into a wooden post, acted as a pivot. To set the gun three wires were attached to the three rings with which the trigger-bar is provided, and stretched through the covert at different angles. If a trespasser therefore stumbled over one of these wires, the gun immediately swung round and fired in his direction. Spring-guns were sometimes set in churchyards to protect newly-made graves

from body-snatchers, and Mr. Alfred Kingston* records how these nocturnal depredators sometimes disguised themselves as mourners, and disconnected the wires in the daytime.

After the Act of 1827 the modern harmless alarm-gun came into use, and although fired by means of concealed wires, they are intended simply to warn gamekeepers of trespassers.

Very few of the old notice-boards, with their once familiar warning of man-traps, etc., survive. An example in the Saffron Walden Museum reads as follows: "NOTICE—DOG SPEARS & TRAPS SET IN ALL THE GROVES & HEDGEROWS ON THIS ESTATE."

Dog-spears, the concomitants of man-traps and spring-guns, were fixed in the ground with the intention of impaling poaching dogs when chasing hares, etc. Sometimes, too, unwary poachers were speared through the legs. These spears, in their simplest form, were merely pointed iron rods from 3 to 4 feet long, set at a sharp angle. Another type is represented in the Colchester Museum, in which the spear, pointed at either end, projects horizontally from the top of an elongated, croquet-like hoop; this was placed over a hare's run, so that a hare fleeing from a dog would run through the hoop, while the dog, being larger, was transfixed. A third type, of quadruple form, is preserved in the Saffron Walden Museum: two short rods, pointed at either end, and crossed at right angles, are set horizontally on a long, central standard.

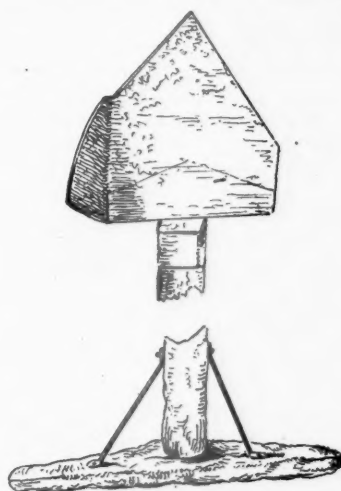
The opening years of the last century saw the beginning of a new era in methods of husbandry, due to the progress of mechanics. The introduction of the new machines, however, was often attended with great difficulty, owing to the ignorance and prejudices of farm-servants and labourers. For this, and for other reasons, many farmers retained the implements in use, and these old appliances, some of which had been used almost from the dawn of civilization, only became superseded during the latter half of the century. Even while fully realizing the greater practical utility of modern machinery when compared

* *The Romance of a Hundred Years*, London, 1901, p. 78.

with the old hand-tools, it is difficult not to feel a passing regret that so many of the pleasant sights and sounds which lent such a charm to the country-side have practically passed into oblivion in this land.

In former days farm implements were generally made locally by the wheelwright and blacksmith; this fact, together with geographical peculiarities, the quality of the soil, and other circumstances, account for the variety of patterns found in these old tools. They possess, therefore, a distinct anthropological value.

The breast-plough, or paring-shovel, is practically obsolete. In the example illus-



Late F. T. Cross's Collection, Ely.]

FIG. 7.

trated (Fig. 7) the wooden beam is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and the iron share about a foot square. It was worked by means of the cross-bar, against which the breast was pressed, the ploughman wearing a leather pad as a protection: "the labour was excessive, but a good hand would pare about an acre in a week, if the work was smooth and free from impediments." These implements were used a good deal in the fens, and the following note is by a fen farmer living at Waterbeach, Cambs: "Breast-ploughs were used more for skimming the land when intending to

burn the surface, as they could go fleet (shallow) with them; but a great many farmers ploughed with the breast-plough for beans, wheat, etc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep—rather tough work."

The general mode of sowing grain formerly was by hand. The corn was carried either in a linen sheet, or in a basket called a hopper, or cob. This basket, curved to fit the side of the sower, was swung by a strap over the shoulder; after the seed had been sown broadcast, it was ploughed and harrowed in. Dibbling was also much practised in some parts of England, in spite of the tediousness of the method. The dibbles used were iron rods about 3 feet long, with bulbous ends, and wooden crutch-handles. The dibbler, holding one of these implements in either hand, walked backwards, making two holes at the same time, about 4 inches apart and 1 or 2 inches deep; women and children followed and dropped in the seed. A good dibbler would cover about half an acre with some 3,000 holes in a day. The drill, not by any means a new invention, has now superseded these primitive methods.

To well into the second half of the last century our grain-supply was reaped either with the sickle, the reaping-hook, or the scythe. The sickle is the older implement, and differs from the reaping-hook in having a narrower and lighter blade, with a finely serrated edge; consequently it could be used for many weeks without being sharpened. The reaping-hook being smooth-edged, required sharpening several times each day; it gradually supplanted the sickle, however, owing, perhaps, in a measure to the introduction of "bagging." This operation was performed by cutting the crop down by a succession of blows made close to the ground, with the view of securing an increased quantity of straw. The reaping machine, which was to supersede those old hand-tools, although invented early in the nineteenth century, did not come into general use until about 1860; it was finally perfected about 1879 by the addition of an efficient self-binder.

The crops when cut were stacked in the barn or on the settle in the rick-yard until threshed. Although threshing machines, driven by various powers, including steam,

existed, and their use advocated, early in the century, the flail continued to be generally employed for many years. The form of this implement is fairly well known, as it is still used for various purposes; it consists of a stout wooden rod (called the "swingle" or "swipple") loosely attached at one end to a handstaff or helve.* A certain knack was required in using this tool, the average speed of an experienced operator being thirty or forty strokes per minute.

Various primitive methods of winnowing grain were practised during the earlier years of the last century; to obtain the necessary draught, the action of the wind operating between the doors of the barn was frequently utilized. The ancient winnowing basket, or fan, continued in use; and frequently the chaff was separated by simply throwing the grain with a shovel against the wind. A hand winnowing-mill for artificially causing wind was also employed; it was the forerunner of the dressing-gig, and is mentioned by writers as early as the seventeenth century. This rotary machine consisted of a set of cross-arms attached to a horizontal shaft, which blew the chaff away as the grain was being riddled through a sieve.

The barley hummeller, formerly used for chopping off the awns of barley, is another disused tool. A common mode of taking off the awns was by treading a horse over the barley ears, but various implements were also employed. One was a grated roller formed of thin, flat, iron bars, placed about 2 inches apart; another was a grid-like chopper about a foot square, attached to a long wooden handle. The latter implement was worked in the same way as a pavior's rammer. Hummellers are now attached to threshing machines.

The peripatetic chaff-cutter, tramping from farm to farm, with his chaff-box slung over his back, is now a figure of the past; the chaff-box, too, is rarely seen. This somewhat ingenious machine consisted of a wooden trough standing on three legs. In it the hay or straw was pressed, and continually brought

* The method of attaching the swingle differed in various districts. See two well-illustrated papers by T. M. Allison, M.D.: (1) "The Flail and its Varieties"; and (2) "The Flail and Kindred Tools," *Archæologia Æliana*, 3rd Series, vols. ii. and iv.

to the front edge by a hand-fork, where it was cut by a long knife attached to a lever.* An expert, making perhaps fifteen or twenty cuts with the knife per minute, would cut twenty or twenty-five "fans" of chaff in a day. One of these old chaff-boxes (now preserved in the Colchester Museum) has been illustrated and fully described by Mr. Miller Christy in the *Essex Review* (vol. xvii.). At the close of the eighteenth century patents were obtained for machines for expediting the process, but the old machines continued in use for many years.

The wooden harvest-barrels, in which harvesters formerly carried their beer, are passing out of use, and tin cans and bottles are taking their place. These old barrels, whose capacity varied from half a pint to a gallon, frequently have their former owners' initials carved upon them.

A series of articles might well be written on obsolete and obsolescent agricultural implements, but space prevents our pursuing the subject further here. Those interested will find much of value in the many old books on agriculture; Sir John Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture* (second edition, London, 1819) may, perhaps, be specially mentioned, as it devotes a section (Chapter II., Section 7) to "Implements of Husbandry."



Some Trade Routes in the Ægean Area.

BY S. CASSON, B.A.

(Concluded from p. 211.)



POSSIBLE link, not only between Sicily and Crete, but between Sicily and Asia Minor through the medium of Crete, is perhaps to be found in the curious ivory ornaments from Sicilian cemeteries,† which have an exact

* Mr. A. G. Wright, the Curator of the Colchester Museum, has pointed out that, in a painting called "The Haybarn," by Gabriel Metsu, dated 1648, a man is seen in the act of cutting hay with a similar machine. See the *Burlington Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 358.

† *Bull. Pal.*, xviii.; *Tav.*, iv., Figs. 1 and 2, and pp. 7, 8; and Orsi in *Ausonia* (1907), p. 6, Fig. 1.

VOL. VIII.

parallel in a similar ivory ornament from the second city at Hissarlik,* and of which Mr. Peet† says: "In workmanship these objects are unlike and far superior to anything else found in graves or habitations of this period (in Sicily), and must be imported." But the question is whether the ivory of which they are made is African or Indian, and consequently whether the Trojan ornament is to be derived from Africa via Sicily and Crete, or those from Syracuse from India via Crete and Troy and the Great Eastern road. Light is perhaps thrown on the problem by the reference in Thucydides‡ to some Trojans who escaped after the Trojan War to Sicily, and lived under the name of Elymæans at Eryx and Egesta. But our evidence is altogether so slight that we are not justified in forming any very definite conclusions.

Whether the land route from the North Ægean to the Illyrian Coast and Italy, and the sea route from Crete to Sicily led directly further west, it seems impossible to say; but in all probability the Minoan influence seen at Massilia, Majorca, and in Sardinia§ and Liguria, was derived from the former route, while the Minoan motif seen in the bronzes of El Argar and Oficio in Spain, in the stone "idol"|| of Mycenæan type found at Antas in south-east Spain, and in the pyxis found in Spain and recognized as Mycenæan,¶ was derived from the latter. In classical times the sea route from Crete to Sicily, or from the coast of Asia Minor direct, was more popular, and it seems likely that by that route the Phocæans went to Cynus and thence to Tartessus**—the subsequent settlement of the Phocæans at Hyele in Ænotria†† incidentally seems a coincidence, in view of the previous colonization of Hyria, near Tarentum, by the emigrant Cretans‡‡—and by the same route also Dionysius, the Phocæan Captain, went to the West,§§ and the rich Samians sailed to Kale Akte at the

* *Ilios*, Fig. 564.

† *B. S. A.*, xiii., p. 407.

‡ vi. 2.

§ See Evans in *Scripta Minoa*, p. 97.

|| Hoernes, "Griechische und Westeuropäische Waffen der Bronzezeit" (in *Festschrift of Otto Bendorff*); and see Siret, *Les premiers âges du métal dans le sud-est l'Espagne*, plate vi., Fig. 6.

¶ Perrot, *Histoire de l'Art*, vi., p. 940; see also *J. H. S.*, vol. xxiv. (1904), p. 125.

** Herodotus, i. 163.

†† i. 167.

‡‡ vii. 170.

§§ vi. 17.

2 K

invitation of the Zancleans.* The continual suggestion that a city or nation in distress and in need of fresh commerce, shall emigrate *en masse* to the Eldorado of the West, whether it be Sardinia or Sicily, crops up throughout Greek history from the time when Aristagoras suggested a migration to the West after the collapse of the Ionian revolt,† to that when the armament at Samos, in 411 B.C., hints that, failing other solutions of the problem confronting them, there are other ἀποχωρήσεις ἐν αἷς καὶ πολέϊς καὶ γῆν εὐρήσουσι.‡

There is, however, an important route running in a line due north-west from the central islands of the Ægean diagonally across the north mainland of Greece to the Adriatic, and connecting up with the only stream of commerce which seems to come from the North, which led to the same sphere as the road upon which the Via Eguatia was built. Our most direct evidence for it is in Herodotus.§ A Delian legend, he says, describes how certain sacred objects were sent, packed in straw, from the land of the Hyperboreans to Scythia, and thence from tribe to tribe westwards to the Adriatic, and thence south to Dodona, and so across to the Maliac Gulf and Eubœa, whence they were conveyed from city to city along Eubœa to Carystus, and thence past Andros to Tenos and so to Delos. Herodotus himself does not seem to have had the faintest idea that he was describing a trade route; he considered it rather to be a journey undertaken for purely religious purposes. But, as Dr. Macan points out,|| it is obvious, on the face of it, that here we have a definite line of commercial connection linking up the basin of the Ægean primarily with the Adriatic, and incidentally meeting a commercial route from Scythia. How in detail the route lay from the Hyperboreans to Scythia, and so to the Adriatic, one cannot say, as Herodotus is our only evidence for any such route, although a connection of some sort between Scythia and southern culture is evident, as will be shown below. Presumably the route

from the Adriatic to Dodona would be along the valley of the Aous to Lake Pambotis, and thence it would run in all probability across the hills to the Peneus Valley, and so to the great Thessalian plain, whence access to the Maliac Gulf is comparatively easy. But in any case the route so planned out fits in admirably with archæological evidence, and explains those connections between Italy, the Adriatic, and the centres of culture in the Ægean.

Thus the traces of Mycænæan influence at Torcello* and Mazzorbo, near Venice, must have come along this route, and the centre of Italy itself must, by the same means, have become impregnated with Mycænæan influences more perhaps than by the land route across from the Thermaic Gulf.

Melos in particular could send her obsidian trade more easily by this way than by any other. Worked obsidian has been found† at Sardinia, Pantellaria, Pianosa, Elba, Capri, Matera, Sorrento, in the Modenese and Ligurian Caves, and in the dwellings of Lake Varese, and at other sites. Obsidian is, however, found naturally in Italy at Pantellaria and in the Lipari Islands, in the Pontine Archipelago, the Campi Flegrei, and in Sardinia itself, and the problem is which is to be identified as Melian and which as native. The flakes and cores at Matera seem to be Melian and not Italian,‡ and although Capri produces its own obsidian, there is evidence that there were at Capri some traces of a culture which may have been Mycænæan, and which, in any case, was from the mainland of Greece; for Tacitus§ says that the Greeks had held the island, and that there was a legend that the Teleboi had lived there, while Virgil|| similarly states, as though it were an admitted fact, that the Teleboi had held Capri; and from Strabo and Herodotus¶ we learn that the Teleboi were the Homeric Taphians of the Coast of Acarnania. At Pæstum, at any rate, which is near enough to Capri, a Mycænæan "idol" is said to have been found.** The whole question, however, can be more adequately

* vi. 22; and Thucydides, vi. 4-5.

† Herodotus, v. 125.

‡ Thucydides, viii. 76.

§ Herodotus, iv. 33.

|| Macan's edition, note to iv. 33.

* Dawkins in *J. H. S.*, vol. xxiv., p. 125.

† Peet, *Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, p. 150.

‡ Peet, *loc. cit.*

§ *Annals*, iv. 67.

|| *Æneid*, vii. 735.

¶ Herodotus, v. 59.

** *The Standard*, October 10, 1907.

dealt with when it has been ascertained by chemical examination which is Melian and which Italian obsidian, and the Melian is at least recognizable by its peculiar transparency and lustre.

The streams of commerce which were met by this overland route were two in number. The first links up the mainland of Greece, and so the Ægean basin, directly with the head of the Adriatic, and so with the great amber route which crossed Germany and went up the Elbe to the Baltic. Down this route must have come the large amount of amber which was found in the third, fourth, and fifth shaft graves of Mycenæ,* and which, on analysis,† proved to be genuine Baltic amber and not derived from any other source. This route and the great east-west route along the north of the Ægean were the main means of communication with Northern and Western Europe; and while Asiatic influences came by the latter, it was along the former that those Ægean influences were derived which are alleged to be seen in the similarity between Cycladic‡ and British swords;§ between Scandinavian helmets and one depicted on a sardonyx gem from Vaphio and on a fragment of Mycenaean pottery;|| in the designs of Late Celtic art in Britain, and in particular in the "zone" method of decoration so common in Late Celtic metal-work, which is to be derived from the "zone" system of decoration of the Hagia Triadha "Boxer" vase through the medium of a similar motif in the art of Hallstatt and La Tène; and lastly in the revival of Late Celtic art as seen in the Book of Kells and the Book of Durrow. A connection in type is also alleged between the Mycenaean shields of the type seen on the "hunting-scene" dagger from Mycenæ and drawings on dolmens in Morbihan in Brittany which seem to represent shields.¶

The second stream of commerce met by this north-western route is that mentioned

above as coming from Scythia; but here our evidence from archaeology is much more scanty and more open to conjecture. Silver was a rarer metal than gold in Minoan and Mycenaean times, and the primary difficulty is to find out precisely whence it was obtained. Silver is common in Spain, and undoubtedly much was imported thence to the Ægean by the routes above described; but Scythia and the hinterland of Macedonia are nearer than Spain, and silver was plentiful in those districts. Gold was still more plentiful in Scythia and Macedonia, as Herodotus describes,* and he declares that, as the legend ran, it was guarded by griffins from whom the one-eyed Arimaspi purloined it.† The district guarded by these griffins, he says, was, however, beyond the country of the Arimaspi, and next to that of the Hyperboreans.

Now the griffin as an element of design and decoration is not only prominent, but very like a national emblem in Græco-Scythian metal-work, and even in modern Russian decorative schemes, and precisely the same type of griffin occurs both on gold-work at Mycenæ and in decorations of Late Minoan III. in Crete. At Mycenæ it appears in the form of moulded ornaments of gold from the third shaft grave,‡ and in Crete it is used as the most striking element in one of the end panels of the Late Minoan III. sarcophagus from Hagia Triadha. It seems only natural, therefore, to assume that, although there is just the possibility the griffins may have been derived from some other source, it is really of Scythian origin, and came southwards with the gold it was intended to guard.

And since it was the Hyperboreans who sent goods to Greece and to the Ægean via Dodona and Eubœa, while these same Hyperboreans at the same time lived in the country adjoining that where gold and griffins were so plentiful, the gold and the griffins which are found in Greece or Crete would naturally come by the very route employed by the Hyperboreans themselves; and by a stretch of the imagination the "sacred objects packed

* Schliemann, *Mycenæ* (1878), pp. 203, 245.

† Schuchhardt, *Schliemann*, p. 196.

‡ Especially from Amorgos.

§ Cf. Hoernes, *op. cit.* (*Festschrift of Otto Benndorf*).

|| Reichel, *Homeric Weapons*, p. 123, Fig. 42, and p. 124, Fig. 42a.

¶ Hoernes, *op. cit.*; cf. Reichel, *op. cit.*, Figs. 1, 11.

* iii. 116.

† iii. 116, and iv. 13.

‡ Schliemann, *Mycenæ*, pp. 179, 181, 183. Schliemann, on very slight authority, derives the griffin from India, though Pliny (*H. N.*, vii. 2; xxxiii. 4, 21) follows Herodotus in deriving it from Scythia.

in straw" of Herodotus might well be gold or silver ingots imported by the religious treasury of Delos and protected from theft by their very sanctity; and perhaps the treasury of Dodona also took a percentage of the bullion.

This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that Herodotus refers to a guard of five men called "Perpherees," who, he says, guarded the first consignment of sacred objects; and he parallels the method of consignment by giving other instances from Pæonia and Thrace, though in each case he considers it throughout to be a religious rite rather than religious speculation. Such seems to be at once the most logical and the most attractive solution of the whole problem.

As regards the Pontus corn route through the Bosphorus and the Hellespont, there is little evidence that it was in use in prehistoric times; but there is no evidence to the contrary, and the position of Troy from the point of view of commercial strategy seems to point to the existence of a certain volume of trade from the Hellespont at the earliest period. But an exhaustive exploration of the coasts of the Propontis and the Pontus may yet bring to light traces of Minoan or Mycenaean influence. In classical times, of course, the corn route was of vital importance, and the Hellespont was the main objective of rival navies from Mycale to Ægospotami.

Within the basin of the Ægean itself Melos was perhaps the most influential centre from the earliest times for spreading Ægean influences. Melian obsidian can be traced to every main sphere of culture within reach of the Ægean, except those of the hinterland of Asia Minor. One is tempted to think that there was a sort of Ægean League which centred round the obsidian industry of Phylakopi, and which led to the formation of many streams of traffic from the islands to the mainland. Obsidian is found in the first city at Phylakopi, and in the tombs of Pelos, whither it had been imported. But there is evidence that Melian quarries were exploited from without* at a period previous to the period of cist graves. This evidence is to the effect that there are sites of a date previous to the first city at Phylakopi, which have produced Melian obsidian. It has been

* Phylakopi (*B. S. A.*).

found, for instance, at Hissarlik I., at Dimini and Sesklo,* and in each of the eight strata of Tsani Maghoula,† and at Zerelia.‡ At Cnossos, too, it occurs at a date anterior to the first settlement at Phylakopi. In each case it is practically certain that the obsidian is Melian, for there is no other site in the Ægean whence it can be obtained, with the possible exception of a site in the Troad at Sarajik in the Valley of the Rhodius, and at Awajik, whence perhaps the obsidian flakes and implements of Hanai Tepeh and Hissarlik I. may have been derived.§ But the obsidian found at each of these sites is of a very coarse nature, and vastly inferior to Melian obsidian. When the obsidian trade was most flourishing, obsidian was naturally imported in every possible direction. Hence it is found at Palaikastro in the form of unworked nodules—raw material; in Egypt in the form of beads, and later, during the Dynastic period, in the shape of vases. At Hissarlik it is abundant in every form, and obsidian, but it is uncertain whether it is Melian, occurs at the Mound of Sakje Geuzi in Asia Minor,|| while at Mycenæ forty worked arrow-heads were found in the fourth shaft grave,¶ and at Therasia (Santorin) it was found in the form of a lance, a saw, and a ring.** The connection with Crete was definite: each influenced the other, and the Melian wares found in the Temple repositories at Cnossos are paralleled, firstly by Kamares, and, at a later date, by Palace ware, which was imported to Phylakopi. Direct connection with Mycenæ is also established by the discovery of vases which are undoubted of Melian origin.†† Obsidian was also, in all probability, imported to Italy, as has been described above, while in the north it is found, together with other influences of south-eastern origin at Vinca in Servia.‡‡ But bronze gradually began to

* See Tsountas, *Dimini and Sesklo*.

† Wace and Thompson in *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, 1909.

‡ *B. S. A.*, xiv.

§ Schliemann, *Ilios* (1880), p. 712.

|| *Liverpool Annals* (1908), No. 4, p. 116 and plate xlv.

¶ Schliemann, *Mycena* (1878), p. 271.

** Bent, *Cyclades*, p. 150.

†† Schuchhardt, *Schliemann's Excavations*, p. 271 Figs. 278, 279.

‡‡ *B. S. A.* xiv., p. 320.

supplant obsidian, and we find that, whereas the shaft-grave culture used obsidian, that of the chamber tombs used bronze for its arrow-heads.

Consequently a decline in the trade would imply a decline in the prosperity of Melos; and this is seen in the third city of Phylakopi, for Cretan influences and imports are crushing the School of Melian art, which have been so prosperous and successful. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that Melos could maintain her supremacy; but if she had done nothing else, she had at least initiated some, and used others, of the great trade routes which radiate on all sides from the Ægean.

To the south there seems to be two over-sea routes from Crete and the Ægean (apart from the coasting route round Cyprus and Syria), which arrived at the same destinations.* The first of these runs to Libya and Cyrene, the second to the Nile mouth. Whether both were in use at a very early date is hard to say, but undoubtedly at later times there was a large stream of commerce travelling by each. Herodotus† says that, in Cyrenaica, the silphium plant grows in a region which extends from the island of Platea to the mouth of the Syrtis. Now silphium was a plant highly valued both as an article of food and also for its medicinal qualities in classical times; it was known as caserpitium among the Romans, and figures upon most of the Cyrenæan and Barcæan coins. But there is evidence that it was popular during the best periods of Middle Minoan culture, for a pictograph which occurs on the Cretan seal-stones, and which reappears in the pictographic script,‡ seems to represent silphium, and is an exact counterpart of the silphium sign depicted on Cyrenæan and Barcæan coins. From this evidence, therefore, together with the prominence of Cyrene in classical times, as an objective of commercial enterprise, we are justified in inferring that silphium was not unknown in Minoan times, and that on the basis of this early silphium trade between Cyrenaica and the Ægean the subsequent colonization of, and trade with, Cyrene was founded.

* Hall, *Oldest Civilization of Greece*, pp. 144, 145.

† *iv.* 169.

‡ Evans, *Scripta Minoa*, p. 215.

The route to Egypt seems to have been, at any rate, at a later period, direct from Cnossos and other centres to the Nile mouth; the countless connections and influences, direct or indirect between Crete and Egypt, preclude all possibility of attributing them to a stream of commerce which did not go direct across from Egypt to Crete; but in the early periods of Minoan culture and when Egyptian civilization was in its infancy, one can well imagine that it was not by the direct route, but by the less dangerous coasting route that the Cretan Bucchero influence reached Abydos,* that the numerous diorite and syenite vessels of Early Minoan period and of Early Dynasty character, found at Cnossos, Mochlos, and Isopata, were derived, and that the button seals of the sixth dynasty came to influence the art of the third Early Minoan period.

But the startling increase of Egypto-Cretan relations after the twelfth dynasty in Egypt, and the second Middle Minoan period in Crete, compels us to assume a direct connection between the two countries by the route that went due north and south; in fact, the traces of Egyptian culture in Crete and Cretan culture in Egypt after this date form an enormous bulk of evidence. The continuation of this route beyond Crete to Greece proper is proved by the discovery at Mycenæ not only of clear Egyptian influences, but also of actual Egyptian objects. Thus at Mycenæ, in one of the chamber tombs of the lower town, was found a porcelain amulet of typical Egyptian workmanship, in the form of the god Hanubis, while in the first† and fourth‡ shaft grave were found ornaments of Egyptian porcelain; and in the fifth shaft grave was found a vase 6½ inches high of green Egyptian porcelain. One sees further Egyptian influence not only in such objects as the famous dagger-blades, but also in minor elements of design, such, for instance, as the date-leaf as a decorative motif (on a gold button),§ or the palm frond (in the case of gold ornaments|| and gold plates,¶

* See Hall, *Oldest Civilization of Greece*, p. 74 et *passim*. The sites where these influences are seen are of the First Dynasty.

† Schliemann, *Mycenæ*, p. 330.

‡ *Op. cit.*, p. 241.

§ Schliemann, *Mycenæ*, p. 258.

|| *Op. cit.*, p. 179.

¶ *Op. cit.*, p. 309.

and notably in the case of the Vaphio cups).

Thus there was a sea route direct from Egypt to Crete and from Crete on to the Peloponnese, and it was along this same route that merchandise was carried and political relations maintained in classical times; for we find from Herodotus* that Psammis received a deputation from Elis to ask his advice concerning the Elean games; that Solon† derived from the ordinances of Amasis his law that every man should earn an honest living under pain of punishment, and the shortest route both for Solon and for the Eleans to Egypt would obviously be along that described above; commerce in wine is further mentioned by Herodotus‡ as flourishing between Greece and Egypt. "Twice a year," he says, "wine is brought into Egypt from every part of Greece," and since it was not brought over at all times of the year the inference is the weather was at some seasons too severe, and the only sea passage that could be seriously affected by the severity of the weather is that between Crete and Egypt direct, so that any alternative route is excluded.

Lastly, during the Peloponnesian War, Cythera was a place of great strategic importance, because it was the *προσβολή* for merchant vessels which came from Egypt and Libya,§ a fact which is evidence for the routes above described.

Thus it appears that from the Ægean as a centre there radiate a large number of routes by land or by sea, or by both land and sea, along which streams of commerce have passed from the very earliest times down to the very latest. In many cases the routes have varied, and been altered from period to period; but for the most part they have been maintained unaltered, partly because of the inherent conservatism of commerce, and partly because of the physical nature of the places through which they pass.

* ii. 160.

† iii. 6.

‡ ii. 177.

§ Thucydides, iv. 53.



Batheaston Churches and Parish.

BY THE REV J. B. MCGOVERN.

"I follow beauty; of her train am I:
Beauty whose voice is earth and sea and air;
Who serveth, and hands for all things ply;
Who reigneth, and her throne is everywhere."

William Watson.

"**I**F the suburbs of Bath one of the most interesting is Batheaston, where may still be seen the villa rendered notorious by the gatherings of Lady Miller," observes a writer in the well-written railway volume, *In Wonderful Wessex*, issued by the Great Western Company in July, 1908. "Most interesting" Batheaston assuredly is, but not altogether, nor mainly, for the reason alleged. Other buildings vie with the villa in point of attraction, and other names than Lady Miller's have contributed to its renown. Lady Miller and her villa shall, however, receive due recognition in a moment or two.

Bath-Easton, or Estone, so called from its position north-east of Bath, is two and a half miles distant from that city, and is divided on the south-east from another old-time village, Bathampton, by a lovely reach of the River Avon. It is traversed by the Roman Fosse, and is itself divided into Upper and Lower, which latter portion runs parallel with the London road. The way thither from Bath is pleasantly flanked on the left by wooded parks, while the right commands a fine view of Bathampton village, church, and picturesque bridge and weir, nestling in a quiet valley, and overlooked by a hill crowned with a tower called Brown's Folly. The tram-lines run through the lower part of the village—consisting of an hotel, houses, shops, and a post-office—on down a steep decline rightwards to Bathford (another quaint hamlet), the road bifurcating near the post-office leftwards up a lift of the roadway, past the vicarage and church, to the upper portion of the village. Nearly opposite this parting of the ways stands Batheaston House, formerly known as the Manor House, its next-door neighbour now bearing the title, owing to a tenant removing thither and transferring the title to it. The present occupant

of this old historic house kindly allowed me to inspect its fine specimens of oak wainscoting and eighteenth-century mantelpieces. These latter, here as elsewhere, are evidences from a regretted past of a felicitous blending of gracefulness and utility—an art beloved of Ruskin and sedulously ignored by modern builders.

The Manor itself of Batheaston claims a respectable antiquity. "It was granted," wrote the late H. B. Inman, Esq., M.A., of Pine House, Batheaston, in a series of most attractive notes contributed to the *Parish Magazine* during 1888-1893, "by William Rufus to John de Villula, the Bishop of Bath. The Bishop subsequently granted it to a family called Hosatus, afterwards softened into Hussey. The Manor passed through many owners, among whom were the Fitzsures, the Scroops, the Blounts. About the year 1656 Sir William Button, then Lord of the Manors of Batheaston and Bathampton, conveyed them to Trustees for sale. The estates at Bathampton, together with the Manor, were sold in one lot, and afterwards became the property of Ralph Allen. But in Batheaston the estates were sold off separately to the tenants of the Manor. No Manor or Court House appears to have ever existed at Batheaston, but the tenants attended the Courts held at Bathampton, and Batheaston is still entered in the Overseers' books as in the Hundred of Hampton. About the year 1750, Ralph Allen, then Lord of the Manor of Hampton, claimed also to be Lord of the Manor of Batheaston, and privately attempted to prevail on the occupiers of some cottages built on the waste of the Manor to take leases thereof from him at his expense, which, being discovered, a vestry was held at Batheaston on February 11, 1750, when a Committee of the Freeholders was appointed, who resisted Mr. Allen's claim."

This Master Ralph Allen had his fingers in many pies in this neighbourhood, and was as much a part of Bath as "Beau" Nash himself. His chief exploit was the building, in 1743, of Prior Park Mansion, a mile outside the city, a splendid example of the Corinthian style, two wings of which now form a Benedictine college. "Many notable people gathered under the roof of Prior Park

as the guests of Allen. Princess Amelia paid a visit here in 1752, her brother, the Duke of York, Alexander Pope, Henry Fielding (who portrayed Allen in the character of 'Squire Allworthy' in *Tom Jones*), Gainsborough, the elder Pitt, Smollett, Hurd, and many others, all received a welcome from the great philanthropist. Warburton, the learned and caustic Bishop of Gloucester, married Allen's favourite niece, and inherited much of his property." So the railway volume. Allen's remains lie beneath a pretty rose-grown mausoleum in Claverton Churchyard.

Collinson (*History and Antiquities of Somerset*, vol. i., 1791) has a word on the Manor of Batheaston, which connects it with Manchester. After stating that the Lords thereof had "their principal seat at Shockerwick in the parish of Bathford," he proceeds: "In 1667 the Manor was, for the consideration of £600, conveyed by Sir Robert Button of Tockenham Court, Bart., William Duckett of Hartham, Esq., and Thomas Blanchard of North-Wraxall, Clerk, to James Lancashire, of Manchester, Esq., which is almost the last account we can find of this Manor, for at present no Court is held, nor memorial right claimed."

Upper Batheaston lies in the immediate vicinity of the church and vicarage (of which a word presently), and consists of a few gabled seventeenth-century private residences, cottages, and farm-buildings. Amongst the former may be mentioned: on the right, Pine House (1676 carved over the outer doorway) adjoining the vicarage grounds, formerly tenanted by the owner of a flourishing silk-mill by the brook below the garden; Middlesex House (1662), and Eagle House, further on to the left, once the residence of John Wood (who designed Prior Park and some of the finest buildings in Bath). "Notice the eagle [bending with outspread wings from the roof] and the cup [a large vase in a niche beneath the eagle]" writes "J. W." in the *Parish Magazine* of July, 1891. "The tradition dear to our childhood was, that when the eagle heard the clock strike one, he took the cup and flew to Swainbrook for his mid-day drink. Swainbrook used to flow across the road in a broad, shallow stream, and the horses had to wade

through it; now it goes in a pipe underground, which is much more convenient, but not nearly so pretty as in the old times."

A word here as to the "notorious gatherings" of Lady Miller alluded to above. Mr. Inman's note (*Parish Magazine*, November, 1888) on these is as follows: "In the years 1771 and 1772 Batheaston was the scene of some rather fashionable gatherings. The villa was then the property of Sir John Miller, a scion of an old Scotch family, one of whose ancestors had fought at Flodden. A series of garden-parties was given by Lady Miller, at which she introduced a French amusement called 'Bouts Rimées'. . . . Amongst the persons present at these gatherings were the Marquis of Carmarthen, Sir Charles Sedley, the Duchess of Northumberland, Lord Palmerstown, Admiral Keppel, David Garrick, and many others well known in the fashionable world."

The railway author's comment further states that Lady Miller's "guests were expected to drop some 'trifle in rhyme' into a vase. The reading aloud of the effusions was followed by the award of the traditional myrtle-bough. As might be expected, the proceedings led to some unseemly practical joking, and not a little unkind satire on the part of Johnson and others. Garrick is said to have been a competitor, and the verdict of posterity is not altogether unfavourable to Lady Miller."

Very smart those "trifles in rhyme" must have been—and were, to judge from the specimens recorded by Mr. Inman, too lengthy for insertion here—from such a coterie of smart people. If the contributions of Garrick to the game (not unknown in our own days) were as brilliant as his famous "fluke" epitaph on Goldsmith, the company had a decided treat. The famous villa still stands on its old site off the Bath Road facing the lane leading to Bathampton Bridge, its old glories lying dim in the shadowy past.

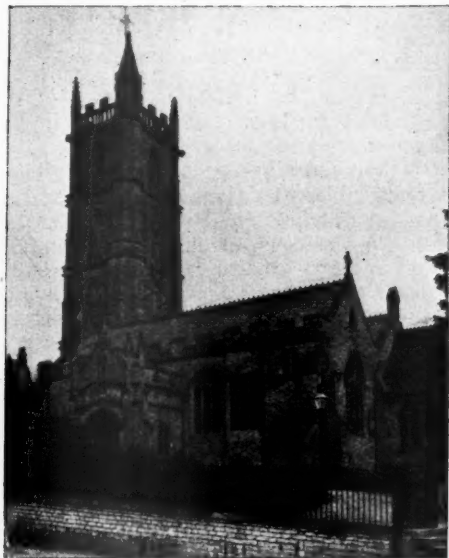
Nor were other phases of life unrepresented in that past in the village, for Mr. Inman again informs us that trade tokens were in circulation therein in the seventeenth century, three specimens of which are exhibited in the Museum of the Somerset Archaeological Society, bearing

the following names and inscriptions: (1) Richard Harford. A Mermaid. In Batheston, 1667. R. T. H.; (2) James Pearse. Mercer. The Mercers' Arms. In Bathestone, J. I. P.; (3) Eldad Walters. A Merchant's Mark between E. W. In Bath-Eastone, E. M. W. "It will be noticed," he adds, "that Batheaston is spelt in three different ways, and each different from our present method. The family of Walters are very old inhabitants, and were formerly extensive landowners in the parish. Eldad Walters married Mary Blanchard of St. Catherine's. He and two sons, Henry and Ezra Walters, are all buried in the chancel. The stone to the memory of Ezra Walters is exactly under the Communion Table, and has a quaint carving of a skull and cross-bones on it."

Coming to a more modern yet semi-benighted period, Mr. Inman records, as his closing contribution to the history of the village, that—"In the year 1821 a Police Force, or Patrol, as it was called, was established for the protection of the parish. In the Vestry Minute Book of that year there are the following resolutions: 'Agreed. That a nightly watch be established in the parish. That four persons (including one Peace Officer) be divided into two companies for the purpose of patrolling the village every night, and that for each duty they be paid eighteenpence per night to each person. . . . That the Peace Officer on duty be instructed to visit the Public Houses at ten o'clock every night to observe whether any suspicious characters are present. On behalf of Vestry, J. J. Conybeare.' Before the present [1893] Poor Laws came into operation, the care of the poor in each parish devolved upon the Vestry. A meeting was held at the beginning of each month, at which applications for relief were heard and decided. . . . In the year 1821 the building, which is now used as the Congregational School and Police Station, was erected for a Poor House. This does not seem to have been kept quite so clean as could have been wished, as at a Vestry held 3rd May, 1830, it was resolved 'That the Poor House be cleansed of bugs by a man from Bath to be procured by Mr. Crook.'"

Batheaston village is certainly not the

"loveliest village of the plain." Bathampton could easily advance unchallenged claims to this distinction, and yet, when viewed from the steep slope of Banner Down Hill, it offers a not unpleasing prospect to the eye, as it ranges from the graceful schools on the left to Eagle House on the right, with the stately church tower marking its centre. Behind the entire bird's-eye view, north-east of the village, and forming an impressive and natural background, towers the famous hill (hog-backed like the Lancashire Pendle and the Surrey Hog's Back) Little Solsbury or



BATHEASTON CHURCH.

Sulisbury, the flat crest of which was the site, long before the days when the Roman eagles first poised above it, of a British camp, as it was the centre of the cult of the goddess Sul, and the scene of degrading orgies in her honour. In what the precise nature of these latter lay is easier to conjecture than to verify, but, as Ruskin finely observes, "as we increase the range of what we see, we increase the richness of what we can imagine." By the argument of analogy, human sacrifices doubtless formed part of the worship of Sul on this fair hill, the

VOL. VIII.

horrors of which are without difficulty pictured by an imaginative mind. But the Romans, with their usual ingenuity of adoption and adaptation, connected the name of this local goddess with less savage associations, conferring it on the adjacent locality renowned before their time for its hot springs, and known to them henceforth as "Aquæ Sulis," or "the Waters of Sul," of which Bath is its modern equivalent. Very doggedly our guide-books (and others) persist in recording this old place-name as "Aquæ Solis" ("Waters of the Sun"), thus identifying the worship of the sun with that of Sul; but the fiction has been ably exploded by the present Vicar of Batheaston, the Rev. A. M. Downes, M.A., in an interesting pamphlet published in 1909, and entitled *The Goddess Sul and Heathen Rites near Bath*. "Waters of the Sun" is nonsense, and the stern Romans never stooped to nonsense. "Waters of Sulis" has an intelligent meaning, and that is, that to Sul we are indebted for the waters of Bath.

But the chief glory, as the chief attraction, of Batheaston, is admittedly

THE PARISH CHURCH,

which stands loftily on an eminence, or lift of the road, nearly opposite the vicarage in the upper division of the village, and is picturesquely belted by a wooded sloping cemetery studded with gravestones of ancient and modern dates. The *tout ensemble* is strikingly handsome, and presents an appearance, in its garment of white Bath stone, of modern erection; the solid, high square tower, battlemented and pinnacled, and adorned in the south-east corner with a stair-turret soaring above the pinnacles, is simply superb. In Wade's *Somerset* it is described as "well-proportioned," but the author of the *Church Rambler* (vol. i., 1876) finds it "plain." Any meretricious adornment would, however, in my judgment, mar its simple grandeur. Some minds are never content with what is, but are always hankering after what is not. This writer seems to belong to this category. He is a better chronicler than word-painter, as evidenced by his description of this church: "The only portion that is at all ancient is the square Perpendicular tower in four stages surmounted by battlements and pinnacles.

2 L

It is plain but remarkably high, and in the south-east corner is a stair-turret. On the east side of the tower is a tabernacle" [niche, I should have said] "with a statue, and at the eastern extremity of the nave roof is the gable which formerly held the Sanctus bell. In Collinson's time the church consisted, beside the tower, of a chancel, nave, and porch. In 1833 a north aisle was added, and it is of the debased character to be expected from the period. In 1860 Vicar Rogers, in the fifth year of his incumbency, rebuilt and furnished the chancel, and it was reopened on November 8, 1860. After a few years the church was restored, and a south aisle added by public subscription. The church as it now stands after this restoration, though presenting little of interest to the archæologist, is a well-arranged and convenient parish church for a large population. The tower has been thrown into the church, and the unsightly galleries have been removed. The south aisle has been carried out in the style of the earliest portions of the church, which are Decorated; and the old south wall has practically been only removed a few feet to the south, as all its irregularities have been preserved; and the same with the south porch, which has simply been rebuilt. A new timbered roof has also been added, the old oak roof when the plaster was removed being found too much decayed to be of any use. At the time of the restoration the carved oak pulpit was added, and the church reseated with open seats of pitch-pine. The reopening service was held on November 1, 1868. A still more recent addition is the handsome organ-chamber on the north side of the chancel, which has been erected by Captain Struan Robertson (brother to F. W. Robertson, of Brighton). A fine organ by Sweetland was erected and inaugurated, July, 1875. Facing the chancel are two arches, and the shaft of the columns upon which they rest is of dull granite.

"The Church has now a tessellated pavement, but before the old pavement was touched an exact plan of the monuments thereon was taken, and a reduced facsimile of it graven in brass has been set up on the chancel wall. The east window is in three lights, with cinque tracery, and represents the Ascension. It is to the memory of

General C. Godby, who died in 1867, and there is another window on the south side to the memory of Robert F. Godby, captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died in 1837. The west window of the tower is very poor, but at the east end of the south aisle is a window by Connor, representing the Healing of the Woman with the Issue of Blood, which is remarkably rich in its colouring, and free in drawing. The font is square, of Caen stone, supported on a quatrefoil shaft, with columns of red Irish marble. The sides are filled in with carved medallions, and at the angles are the figures of the Evangelists. It is the work of R. L. Boulton, of Cheltenham, and was added in 1861 as a gift of the parishioners, organized by Mr. Rogers. This has recently been copied, with the permission of the Vicar, for a Church in the Isle of Wight. There is no reredos, but the table is covered with an embroidered altar cloth . . .

"The Church has six bells, one of which is remarkable. This is the fourth bell, which bears an inscription in Missal capitals of the fourteenth-century—the date, I think, may be fixed by the fact that the characters have the same artistic design and drawing that distinguish the beautiful fourteenth-century MSS. of the Lansdowne and Arundel collections in the British Museum. I am told that letters of the same character are found on bells at Pitney and Charlton Musgrave. The inscription is:

✠ VIRGINIS . EGREGIE . VOCOR . CAMPANA .
MARIE .

The second and third bells are dated 1634, and have coats-of-arms on them; they were cast by John Lott. The other three were cast by John Rudhall in 1824."

Batheaston Church rejoices in a number of sepulchral tablets in brass and marble, which adorn (or disfigure, as some think) the walls, the numerical monopoly of which is held by the Walters family. Personally I look with kindly eye upon such reminders of our common mortality, and mementoes of vanished greatness or littleness, though others regard them as nothing better than monuments to a reprehensible ostentation, or at least a deplorable distraction to worship. It is a simple case of "Many minds, many humours." In this debatable matter the

glorious Abbey at Bath easily bears off the pre-eminence in point of numbers, every square inch of whose walling seems to be hidden beneath tablets big and tablets little, recording the virtues of the illustrious dead, but I am in uncertainty as to the literal applicability of Dr. Harrington's facetious epigram on them to their mute brethren of Batheaston :

"These walls adorned with monument and bust,
Shew how Bath waters serve to lay the dust."

I have only space here for three or four mural epitaphs. One of the older ones, inscribed on a brass plate, once affixed to the north wall of the chancel, but now above the table in the clergy vestry or organ chamber, recites the good qualities of a certain "excellent and most learned" Dr. Richard Panton, who died September 16, 1684. The inscription, which is in Latin, may be freely rendered thus :

"Behold ! there lies Hippocrates beneath this place,
One time the glory of the Panton race ;
Not only he gave back the sick their health,
But brought to lunatics their old-time wealth
Of mind. Such gifts wherewith a few are singly
dower'd
On him were all full richly shower'd :
Love of a noble Art, riches, and birth,
With Patience and Virtue proved his worth."

Five of the tablets are to the memory of former vicars, one "on the outside wall of the chancel," says Mr. Inman, "close to the priest's door, a very pretty monument to the Rev. John Helier, sometime Vicar of this parish, who died in 1716;" the others within thus : a brass on south wall of chancel :

"Here lyeth ye body of George Lee late Vicar of this parish who departed this life ye 25th day of July, Aō Dñi, 1653. *Ætatisque suæ 35. Ecce verus Israelita in quo non fuit dolus. Vita mea Mors Christi est.*"

On a large marble slab on the west wall, near the tower arch :

"Sacred to the beloved and revered Memory of John Josias Conybeare, M.A., Prebendary of York, and for 11 years the faithful Minister of this Parish. He completed his 45th year on the 10th of June, 1824, when he was suddenly seized with a sickness unto death, and expired on the following day."

This vicar was eminent as an enthusiastic

geologist, was appointed in 1809 Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, and Regius Professor of Poetry in 1812. He was also the author of a work much valued in his day, *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Literature*.

On the south wall a marble tablet inscribed :

"To the memory of the Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A., late Vicar of this Parish, who throughout his incumbency of 26 years, until incapacitated by sickness, sedulously attended to the duties of his office, ever administering to the wants of the poor; whilst, by his truly Christian demeanour, he engaged the esteem and affection of his richer brethren; and to whose zeal and liberality the enlargement of this Church, and of the School House on two occasions, is mainly attributable, this tablet is gratefully inscribed by his parishioners, A.D. 1851."

On the west wall, on brass to left of tower-arch, and beneath the west window :

"To the Glory of God and in memory of the Rev^d. Thomas Percival Rogers, M.A., formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of this parish from 1852 to 1858. This window and the tower screen have been erected to his memory by parishioners and friends as a memorial of the regard and affection in which he was held by all who knew him."

Batheaston Church and Schools owe much to this worthy vicar, and his memory is well perpetuated in the fine window and screen. My closing reference to this edifice must be in some interesting words of Collinson, whose judgment on the tower, it will be seen, differs widely from that of the author of the *Church Rambler* :

"The Church of Batheaston was in early times apportioned to the Abbey of Bath, and was in 1292 valued at 15 marks. There having been some controversy between the Prior and convent of that monastery [*sic*], and the Vicar of this Parish, concerning certain tithes, etc., it was at last, in 1262, agreed by way of composition between both parties as follows : That the Vicar for the time being should in future receive all oblations and small obventions, tithes of horses, colts, heifers, swine, flax, wool, milk, honey, gardens, pigeons, and mills of the said

parish, except in certain lands belonging to the Prior and Convent; that the said Vicar should have a dwelling-house situated near the Church, with a competent garden and curtilage, and the grass of the Churchyard; together with the tithes of all the hay of the fields contiguous to the Avon within this parish, and likewise all mortuaries whatsoever. . . . The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Bath, and gift of Christ Church College, in Oxford. The Church, which is dedicated to the honour of St. John the Baptist, is a handsome Gothic structure, one hundred and eight feet in length, and twenty-two in breadth, consisting of a chancel, nave, and porch. At the west end is a beautiful quadrangular embattled tower of excellent masonry, and one hundred feet in height." Mr. Inman, after condensing this passage, adds:

"Of the house of that day (1262), or even the Church, nothing remains, but the garden and curtilage are still the freehold of the Vicar for the time being. The oldest portions of the Church are probably the two small windows, one above the other at the end of the south aisle, and the arch of the tower. These two windows served to light the rood loft, or gallery, which extended across the east end of the nave, but, in consequence of the enlargement and rebuilding of the Church, very little of interest remains."

(To be concluded.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

TWO FILIPINO FOLK-STORIES.

THESE are the stories of the "Gold Carabao (Water Buffalo) and Twelve Gold Chicks," and of the "Golden Umbrella," as told by old Domingo Colma, 98 years of age, and old Leocadia Borja, 92 years of age, both natives and residents of Paracale. Both were still alive in May, 1908.

About 180 years ago (they said) Maria Ponay, a Filipina, owned a mine in a place called Calogcog, from which mine she took

much gold. Of this gold she ordered twelve chicks to be made, which she gave to the King of Spain as a present in order to obtain the King's authority to collect all the labourers that were scattered over the countryside to work in her mine, which produced much gold, in proof whereof she had ordered the goldsmiths of her town to make the twelve golden chicks. Some months later Maria Ponay received the authority she had solicited from the King, and many people worked in her mine in accordance with his order. The labourers were astonished at the amount of gold that the mine was producing, and much excitement arose amongst them when they saw a Golden Carabao (Water Buffalo) inside the mine. The labourers tried to break up the Golden Carabao into pieces, to bring it outside the mine; but just as they touched the mass of gold which looked like a Carabao, the mine began to shake, and the men inside the mine died because of an enormous influx of water, which came from a tunnel that the Carabao seemed to protect. Since that time the Carabao of gold has never been seen, for on attempting to pump out the mine, terrible storms arose, and the water never decreased. This is the story of the Gold Carabao and the Twelve Gold Chicks.

The story of the Golden Umbrella is as follows: Dona Maria Timbang Palo used to live close by the river Malaguit Paracale, and this woman got rich on account of her having discovered a pocket of gold, from which she ordered to be made a Golden Umbrella. When she had obtained much gold out of her mine she used to give gold to the people that passed up and down the river; and whenever the people refused to approach to take the gold she offered, she became angry, and would ask them, "Why don't you want gold? Are you, then, already rich?" One day a playful man passed, and Maria Timbang Palo as usual called to him, but he continued his course, replying that if she wanted him she could pursue him. She thereupon embarked in a *banca* (canoe), taking with her the Golden Umbrella; but, on account of the strong current in the river, the *banca* overturned, and the Golden Umbrella sank to the bottom of the river, while she herself was all but drowned. As she was

rich she ordered her servants to dive for the Umbrella, but it began to rain, and there was much bad weather, and their efforts were not rewarded. Every time they renewed their attempt to recover the Golden Umbrella it began to thunder and to lighten, and so the bad weather prevented further search. The position of the Umbrella could always be ascertained, because a mermaid [called by the natives *Cerena*] could be heard to sing, and had presumably taken up her abode inside the Umbrella. This thing happened some 200 years ago, and up to now the Golden Umbrella which fell in the River Malaguit, jurisdiction of Paracale, Ambos Camarines, Philippine Islands, has not been found; and this accident happened in the place called May-Bato, Malaguit River.

The above are pretty close translations of the Filipino narratives.

R. W. BARRATT.

ILOILO,
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE first day of the sale of the second part of the Huth Library (catalogued under C and D) June 6, was marked by high prices. There was a long series of "Don Quixotes" in the catalogue, but that which brought by far and away the largest price of the day, and a price that was a record in its

own case, was a bound copy of the first, Madrid, issues of the first and second parts, dated 1605 and 1615 respectively. It came up early in the sale, and the contest for it started off in a very lively way. Mr. Quaritch began with a bid of £210, and he and Mr. Maggs quickly ran up the price to nearly a thousand guineas, when Mr. Sabin joined in, and ultimately carried off the prize at £1,460.



"The 'lot,'" says a writer in the *Morning Post*, "is one of those the degree of rarity of

which it is impossible to appraise exactly. This is especially true of the copy of Part I. It does not occur in any sale records. If, as is sometimes presumed, copies still hide themselves in Spain, they do so very successfully, for Mr. Sabin has had his emissaries on the hunt for them there for over a decade, without finding a single example. We do not know of any American collection that possesses a copy—Mr. J. P. Morgan's is certainly without it—although one is believed to have passed from France, at a considerable price, to the United States some years ago. The history of the present copy associates it also with France, for it preserves the book-plate of Claude Pellot, first President of the Parliament of Normandy. As has been explained already, it is not in its original covers, nor is it even in the old calf binding (evidently English, from the boards it was made up of) in which it was purchased for M. Pellot. By an error, Bedford, the binder, instead of repairing the copy when it was sent to him, rebound it with the other part, which accounts for its present union with Part II. within crushed red morocco boards. In this form it was acquired by Mr. A. H. Huth, after Mr. Henry Huth's death, for the sum of £210; so that it is one of the latest additions to the library which has been justified in the sale-room by this notable enhancement of price."



The first day also included four Caxtons, admitting the doubtful *Chastising of God's Children* as one of the four. This doubtful item, a perfect copy, for which Mr. Huth gave £45 in 1855, sold for £330. The other three and the prices they fetched were as follows: *Canterbury Tales*, £905; *Fayttes of Armes*, £440; and the second edition of the *Game of the Chesse*, £400.



The second day, June 7, began with a contest between Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Sabin for a fourteenth-century illuminated manuscript on vellum, fine and unrestored, of the very rare French chronicles known as *Chroniques de St. Denis*. Mr. Huth bought it in 1877 for £500 from Mr. Quaritch, whose son now carried off the prize at £1,650. Other manu-

scripts fetched good prices. The day's sale also included a long series of works by Thomas Churchyard and a long series of Ciceros. In the latter was what Mr. Hodge described as "one of the best Caxtons in the collection." It sold for £1,000. The rest of the books sold were miscellaneous, and some high prices were realized.



I can name but a few of the items of interest disposed of on the remaining days of the sale. Mr. Sabin bought for £49 a copy of the first edition of Cotton's Part of the *Compleat Angler*, which once belonged to John Evelyn, in whose autograph appears on the leaf before the title "Catalogo J. Evelyni inscriptus. Meliora Retinete." Upcott has recorded on the other side of the leaf that he obtained the book from Lady Evelyn at Wotton in 1816. It cost Mr. Huth £3 18s. in 1868. The entries under "Dante" were very numerous and important. One of them—the Landino edition of the *Divina Commedia*, for which Baccio Baldini prepared nineteen engravings after designs by Sandro Botticelli; this copy contained the whole nineteen—went to Mr. Quaritch, after a spirited contest, for the enormous price of £1,800. Other Dante rarities brought high prices. The De Bry collections of voyages formed a very remarkable "lot." This "lot" occupied more than forty pages of the catalogue. The *Voyages to America*, in Latin, ran to thirteen parts, and in German to eleven; the *Voyages to India* to twelve in Latin and thirteen in German. Bidding began at £300, and very quickly the set were Mr. Quaritch's at £825. The Dekker "lots" went at very high prices. The *Guls Horne-Booke* brought no less than £175. The sale ended on June 14. The total realized in the eight days for the C and D books was £30,169 15s. 6d. For the first portion of the library, letters A and B, dispersed last November, the total was £50,821 1s. 6d. Together, therefore, the letters A to D have realized £80,990 17s. Keeping in view that the sum arranged by private treaty for the Shakespeare contents of the library has never been made known, and so cannot be included, the sales of the Huth collections so far may be set forth thus:

	£	s.	d.
Autographs	13,091	4	6
Engravings	14,840	12	6
Library, first portion ...	50,821	1	6
Library, second portion	30,169	15	6
	108,922	14	0



Mr. J. F. Meehan is continuing his interesting series of papers on "Famous Buildings and Celebrities of Bath and District," the materials for which seem to be inexhaustible, in the local *Beacon*. The issue of that journal for May contained No. 166, which dealt with "The Bowdlers of Bath." Thomas Bowdler the elder, as an editor of Shakespeare, has added a useful verb to the language; but his two sisters are little known, and Mr. Meehan gives good reasons for including a notice of their life-work and of their small contributions to literature in his series.



Several important changes in the staff of the British Museum are about to take place. Dr. Fortescue, Keeper of Printed Books; Sir Sidney Colvin, Keeper of Prints and Drawings; and Mr. H. A. Grueber, Keeper of Coins and Medals—three distinguished as well as familiar figures—will all shortly retire from active service.



The new part—Part III.—of *Book Prices Current* for the present year continues the record to the middle of April. One of the most important sales chronicled is that of the third portion of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler, disposed of at Sotheby's on March 18, 19 and 20, when 659 lots realized £6,184 6s. 6d. Among many items over which the bibliophile will linger, I notice a late fifteenth-century manuscript book of Hours which "is stated to have been the identical one used by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the scaffold," but apparently with no good ground. It fetched £165, however. Many other *Hours* brought prices ranging from £3 15s. to £90. Mr. Butler's library seems to have been unusually varied in character. On pp. 386-389 is a brief account of some of the many rarities from the library of Mr. W. W. Allis, of Milwaukee, disposed of by the

Anderson Auction Company at New York on March 25 and 26. Another important sale is that recorded on p. 390, of what is most correctly described as "a miscellaneous collection." The 461 lots realized £6,456 15s. 6d., but this result was due to the large prices brought by a few items, while the general average was rather low. The part concludes with the record of the sale of the late Lady Ashburton's library, an interesting and varied collection.

The Times Literary Supplement says that the "Oxford University Press is about to publish a study, by Dr. H. P. Cholmeley, of John of Gaddesden, who was the first English Court Physician, and of his chief work, known as the *Rosa Anglica*. The *Rose*, written in 1314, was first printed in 1492, and is mentioned by Chaucer. John of Gaddesden was a graduate of Oxford in arts, medicine and theology; he died in 1361, and is supposed to have been born about 1280."

Dr. George Petrie, the eminent Irish antiquary, sometime President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, died in January, 1866, and it is felt by some of the many admirers of his work that the time is opportune to establish some worthy memorial commemorating his great services to Irish archæology, art, music, and literature, and an influential committee has accordingly been formed for that purpose. By his works on ecclesiastical architecture, Petrie, as is well known, laid the foundation of our present knowledge of the history of early Irish architecture. His labours also saved from oblivion a large and valuable collection of early Irish music.

Petrie's grave in Mount Jerome Cemetery is not distinguished by any monument, and it has been suggested by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, who referred to the proposal at the recent Margaret Stokes Memorial Lectures on "Petrie" that, in consequence of the limited area of the grave, a monument in the cemetery should take the form of a Celtic cross with suitable inscriptions in Latin, Irish, and English; but a general meeting of the committee will be held when

the subscription list is closed, to decide the precise form the memorial should take, which it is not intended should be limited to a monument at the grave. It is hoped that a bust or other memorial may be provided in the National Museum in connection with the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, which, as his biographer states, "was created by his energies and advanced by the feeling which he inspired," or in other public place. Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurers of the George Petrie Fund at 27, Dawson Street, Dublin.

At a meeting of the Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, held on Saturday, June 1, Mr. Falconer Madan, M.A., Senior Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Fellow of Brasenose College, and University Lecturer in Mediæval Palæography, was elected Bodley's Librarian in place of the late Mr. Nicholson. The election of the Curators requires by statute the approval of Convocation. It will receive at once the approval of all bookmen. Born in 1851, Mr. Madan was educated at Marlborough College. He was scholar of Brasenose College 1870-1875, and Fellow of that college from 1876 to 1880, and from 1889 to the present time. Mr. Madan has been a sub-librarian of the Bodleian since 1880, and his publications include *Books in Manuscript*, 1883; *Summary Catalogue of Bodleian Manuscripts*, 1895-1906; *Early Oxford Press* (1468-1640), 1895; *The Gresleys of Drakelow*, 1899; *Chart of Oxford Printing*, 1903-04; *Brief Account of the Oxford University Press*, 1908.

Messrs. Ellis, of 29 New Bond Street, W., announce for early publication *A Descriptive Bibliography of the most important Books in the English Language relating to the Art and History of Engraving and the Collecting of Prints*, by Mr. Howard C. Levis. The work will be copiously illustrated with facsimiles from photographs of title-pages, frontispieces, pages, and plates, of many of the works described, mostly taken from books in the author's own collection, the pages which relate to engraving, in the earliest books, being reproduced in the full size of the originals. These illustrations should give the work a special value and interest.

I take the following note from the *Athenæum* of May 25: "At the recent meeting of the Classical Association of Scotland in St. Andrews, Professor Burnet propounded a new theory of the origin of the Ionians. He believes they were the Minoans expelled from Crete when the northern invaders finally broke the power of Cnossus about 1000 B.C. We know from recent discoveries that by that time the Hittite power, which had in earlier centuries prevented the spread of Minoan influence into Asia Minor, had decayed. Certain Mycenæan finds and legends connecting Crete with Ionia were held to confirm the view. The change in the destination of the sacred ship from Crete to Delos might, it was suggested, also have some significance in the same direction. The lecturer agreed with Professor Ridgeway in believing that the Minoans spoke Greek. The language of the Minoan tablets is, however, not yet settled."

Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. will shortly publish *England's Riviera*, a topographical and archaeological description of Land's End, Cornwall, and adjacent spots of beauty and interest, by Mr. J. Harris Stone, M.A., whose name will be familiar to readers of the *Antiquary* as a contributor to its pages. Mr. Stone has tramped with his camera all over the district. Every church is described from personal observation, as well as the many Celtic crosses and prehistoric remains that abound in the neighbourhood. The various tin mines and the new radium mine are included in the scope of the work. The volume will also contain chapters on the Celtic nature of the people, the Romans in Cornwall, Cornish humour, and a good deal about the various religious bodies which have exercised so great an influence on the inhabitants. It will be freely illustrated from the author's photographs.

John Bunyan's copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, 1641, concerning which there was considerable controversy last year, has been sold by the Rev. C. F. Farrar, of Bedford, on behalf of the Bedford General Library, for £2,000 to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who is taking it with him to America.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xlii., part 1, presents an unusually varied bill of fare. Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong describes, with some admirable illustrations, "A Gold Lunula" which was found at Schulenburg, Hanover, last year under the roots of a tree, without any accompanying objects. Mr. T. J. Westropp continues his valuable series of surveys of the coast Promontory Forts with a paper on those of the Mayo coasts; and other archaeological papers are "Co. Wexford Dolmens," by Dr. Grattan Flood—and "Ballybrolley Stone Circle or Cairn," by Canon H. W. Lett. Some notes on "Early Ulster Emigrants to America" are from the pen of the late Captain Richard Linn, while Mr. H. S. Crawford sends a very interesting paper on "The Romanesque Doorway at Clonfert," illustrated by several fine plates. A short article on "Some Further Evidence on the Date of the Shaping of the Táin Bó Cuailnge" by Miss Margaret Dobbs traces some curious links between the civilization described in the *Táin* and the culture of the La Tène period. Several other papers, including some important notes by Professor Macalister on "Cross-Slabs in the Neighbourhood of Athlone," complete a good part.

The new part of the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society also begins a fresh volume—vol. xviii. It opens with a long first part of valuable descriptive, and very freely illustrated, "Notes on the Structures in Co. Cork vested in the Board of Works for Preservation as Ancient Monuments," by Dr. Robert Cochrane. These notes will form a most useful record for reference. Some illustrated notes on "Antiquarian Remains and Historic Places in Kinsale District," a continuation of Mrs. Elizabeth Freke's curious "Diary," and a supplemental "List of Books, etc., printed in Cork prior to 1801," by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, are among the other contents.

The *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, vol. ix., No. 2, contains a second long instalment of the "Thirnebeck Manuscripts"—seventeenth-century correspondence of Henry and Margaret Fell, George and Margaret Fox, and other early Friends. Other interesting letters printed are one by James Logan, William Penn's secretary in Pennsylvania, to Penn, written in May, 1708, referring to the activity of privateers on the American coast, and to political and other matters; and another by his grandson, William Logan, written to his parents in November, 1767, and giving a most graphic account of his escape from shipwreck. Among the other contents—there is never a page of this *Journal* which the reader can skip—is a notice of "Elisha Tyson, Philanthropist and Emancipator (c. 1749—1824)."

The Manorial Society have issued as No. 7 of their publications a twelve-page brochure, by Mr. Herbert W. Knocker, entitled *Kentish Manorial Incidents*, a paper of technical interest and importance, "written primarily for the information of those who, having to meet for the first time a claim for manorial incidents, desire further information on the subject."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 9.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on "The Date of Grime's Graves and Cissbury Flint Mines." Worked flints from these two well-known sites have long been considered typical of an early Neolithic stage, before polishing had become common. Ancient mines at Cissbury Camp were explored between 1867 and 1875, and proved to be earlier than the earthwork; they yielded no arrow-heads, and one polished fragment quite near the surface. Of the 254 similar pits near Weeting, Norfolk, Canon Greenwell opened one in 1870, and found, besides chipped flint tools, a polished basalt celt and many picks of red-deer antler, of which very few were found at Cissbury. Certain finds in stratified deposits both here and abroad serve to link the typical Cissbury celt with the late river-gravel forms; and analogies between other types and those found in French caves suggest placing the Cissbury group in the Aurignac division of the Palæolithic Cave Period, which, at any rate abroad, was followed by a deposit of Loess. Recent finds in France show that "domesticated" animals existed at the period; and the absence of cold-loving animals, such as the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and reindeer, may perhaps be accounted for by the Gulf Stream; but these animals are also unrepresented on several important French sites. The polished basalt celt has lately been proved to be at least as ancient as the oldest kitchen-middens of Scandinavia, and polished bone tools are common in the Cave Period. Pottery has been found in certain French Palæolithic cave-deposits, and is abundant in caves of the Aurignac period in Belgium. If the above view can be maintained, there can be no hiatus question, the Cissbury types amply demonstrating a gradual evolution from the hand-axe of the river-gravels to the completely polished celt; and finds such as the Cushendall factory, Co. Antrim, would prove that Ireland was also inhabited in the later Palæolithic period.

Specimens illustrating the paper were exhibited by Brighton Museum, and Messrs. Cocks, Dale, Boyd Dawkins, Dewey, Fox, Newton, Powell, Relf, Garraway Rice, and Wilsher.—*Athenæum*, May 18.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 23.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. T. Günther gave an account of some further researches on the site of the Imperial Villa situated at the end of Posilipo, near Naples, and described a Roman mural glass mosaic found at the back of a small niche in the ruins.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the open-

VOL. VIII.

ing of a tumulus in Leadenham Park, Lincs. The mound, which is marked "tumulus" on the Ordnance map, is circular in form and about 50 feet in diameter, and surrounded by a ditch. Excavation disclosed at a depth of 7 feet two rows of stone slabs, set in trenches and crossing each other at right angles. These trenches were cut in the marly rock before the construction of the mound. In constructing the mound a layer of earth was first thrown over the cross formed by the trenches, and a ring of stones was then laid all round. Above this was heaped a thick layer of clay, and finally a second layer of earth. Nothing was found except some fragments of mediæval pottery in the superficial layer. The object of the mound is puzzling. It is certainly not sepulchral, and opinions differ as to whether it may be a *botontinus* (boundary mark) or the mound on which a windmill was built.—Mr. W. R. Lethaby drew attention to a variety of Early Christian objects in our museums, amongst them early textiles with representations of the Nativity and Annunciation, and Coptic embroideries. Mr. Hope exhibited an enamelled censer cover of the twelfth century found at Blakeney Church, Norfolk.—*Athenæum*, June 1.

The spring meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on May 22, when the members visited the Tower of London, certain portions of which, not accessible to the general public, were, by special permission, thrown open for their inspection. The members, including the president, Sir Henry Howorth, proceeded by the Middle Tower Gate and the Byward Tower Gate to the White Tower or Great Keep, and, after an examination of the great fireplaces midway along the outer walls, assembled in the crypt of St. John's Chapel. Here, after many vicissitudes, has been erected the mounted effigy of Queen Elizabeth, as she appeared on her way to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Opening from the crypt is the cell in which Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have written his *History of the World*. A selection of plans of the Tower was then shown by Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who gave an account of the fortress and its gradual growth. Mr. H. Sands followed with an address, interspersed with many interesting incidents, on the history of the Tower, from documentary sources.

At the ordinary meeting of the Institute on June 5, papers were read by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi on "The Accounts of the Ironworks at Sheffield and Worth in Sussex, 1546-1548," and by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, entitled "The Outfit for the Profession of an Austin Canoness at Lacock, Wilts, in 1395, and Other Memoranda."

At the last meeting for the session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, on May 13, the first paper, by the Rev. R. S. Mylne, was entitled "The Netherbow Port," an important boundary throughout the Middle Ages between the ancient town of Edinburgh and the Canongate. After giving a sketch of its history, he proceeded to discuss the date of its

2 M

erection. Many writers affirm that it was built in 1606, but he had been able to ascertain from original documents that what was done at that date was simply repair and redecoration, among other things, with "a statue of his Majesty graven maist princelie and decent form," in prospect of the state visit of King James VI. after his coronation in London. He suggested that, among the great defensive works undertaken in 1571, a substantial portion of the Netherbow may have then been erected, but the design shows traces of French influence, and part probably belongs to the reign of James V. Part of the stonework of Renaissance design inserted in the upper face of the Netherbow, including the stone with the spike on which the heads of persons executed for political offences were exposed, have been recovered by the author, and are now to be placed beside John Knox's church, close to their original position in the seventeenth century.

The annual meeting of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 5 at Norwich, the Earl of Orford in the chair. The report stated, *inter alia*, that some of the gold nobles found at Raynham have been acquired by the Castle Museum. The Dean and Chapter have acquired an ancient manuscript, a beautiful illuminated Psalter of the fifteenth century, which includes an interesting marginal note of a solemn service held in 1549, in thanksgiving for the suppression of Kett's rebellion. From an extract from the city records quoted from Blomefield, it appears that August 27 was ordained at that time to be "henceforth for ever a day of special thanksgiving for the suppression of Kett's rebellion." Several of Dr. Jessopp's manuscripts and Townshend heirlooms have been acquired by the Norwich Public Library Committee, and Mr. Beloe, F.S.A., has purchased part of the old house at Lynn known as the Greenland Fishery, and thus insured its preservation. After the meeting the members made a round of visits in the city. By a somewhat unusual but very sensible variation upon the Society's practice, the greater part of these calls related to the older chapels of Nonconformity—the Gildencroft, the Octagon, and the Old Meeting-House. None of these places possesses any high antiquity, but they have a sufficient degree of it to warrant passing attention, and from what one heard there was an impression on the minds of the members that the visit was rather more remunerative in archaeological respects than they had ventured to hope. The afternoon wound up with a prolonged call at the Great Hospital, where incidentally the members were entertained at tea by Sir Peter Eade and Mr. Edward Wild.

The first meeting for the year of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 3, at Romaldkirk, Bowes, and Barnard Castle. Members assembled at Barnard Castle Station, and drove by way of Cotherstone (where there are small remains of a castle built by the FitzHughs) to Romaldkirk, a charming village on the banks of the

Tees, where the interesting church was examined. It contains Transitional, Early English, and Perpendicular work, also a low side window and priest's room above vestry. The font is a remarkable one of the twelfth century, with peculiar ornamentation. Members then drove across the moors to Bowes, the site of the Roman Station *Lavatrae*. The remains of the castle are within the area of the camp, and consist mainly of the Norman keep of three stories. The church has Norman doorways and a font similar to that of Romaldkirk. There is a tablet to commemorate the originals of Mallet's poem, "Edwin and Emma," and their death is recorded in the parish register. From Bowes the drive was resumed to Barnard Castle, where the castle was examined, and later the members dined together.

The quarterly excursion and meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on June 6, the rendezvous being Braintree, the members assembling at the parish church of St. Michael, where Mr. Fred Chancellor, of Chelmsford, read a paper on the ancient fabric, with particular reference to the south chapel, in which some of the glories of the Decorated period still remain, notably some artistic oak bosses in the roof. Here also was seen the recently-erected tablet to Samuel Dale, the great botanist and friend of John Ray, the latter having been educated in that very south chapel, which 300 years ago and later was used as a grammar-school. From Braintree the party drove to Bocking, where Mr. Chancellor described the church of St. Mary the Virgin, which is mainly of the fifteenth century. The west front is said to be one of the finest in the county. Adjoining the church stands Bocking Hall, the residence of Captain Bolton, by whose permission the interesting old house, portions of which are believed to be as old as the church, was inspected. At the invitation of the Dean of Bocking, the Very Rev. Canon S. Brownrigg and Mrs. Brownrigg, the company partook of luncheon at the Deanery, where also the quarterly business meeting was held. Continuing the journey, the members went on to Gosfield Church, which was fully described by the Vicar, the Rev. H. L. Elliot. Gosfield Hall, an old Tudor mansion surrounded by a fine park and overlooking a large and picturesque lake, was also inspected, by permission of Mrs. Taylor Lowe, whose residence it is, and the enjoyable afternoon concluded with tea at the vicarage, on the invitation of the Rev. H. L. and Mrs. Elliot.

A meeting of the members of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on June 5 at St. Peter's Church, Monkwearmouth. The visible remains of the Saxon church, built in 674, which form part of the present church, the square tower, the west wall, and a number of stones in the vestry, were examined, and the Vicar (the Rev. J. T. Brown) delivered an address on the investigations it is proposed to make with the object of obtaining further information as to the structure of the original church. He said it was proposed to make excavations to the west

of the tower to try to find the foundations of a building that appeared to have stood there. He also hoped to discover the foundations of the original chancel. There was also a question as to whether there were side-chapels and a crypt at Monkwearmouth, and he thought these points might be satisfactorily settled.

Professor Percy Gardner and Professor Ernest Gardner read papers on "The Recently-Discovered Portions of the Ludovisi Throne" before the SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES, at the Society of Antiquaries' rooms, on June 4. Professor Percy Gardner described the new Boston reliefs, and dwelt on their general correspondence with the Ludovisi reliefs, pointing out, however, that there were some differences in style and scale. It was undecided whether the reliefs belonged to two thrones or to a sarcophagus or to an altar. In any case there was no exact parallel between the two sets. Professor Ernest Gardner said that the impression produced by the new portions of the Ludovisi throne was far from satisfactory. They could not have come from the same artist or from the same school. Three possible explanations seemed open—that the new portions were made to correspond with the old by a different but contemporary school; by an imitator in ancient, probably Græco-Roman, times; or by a modern forger. The second theory was the most probable.

On Wednesday, June 5, Dursley was the centre for the spring meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At the parish church Canon Bartleet read a paper compiled by the Rev. W. T. Alston, and the members afterwards inspected the unique spring of water known as the "Broadwell" situate in the centre of the town, the site of the old castle of the Berkeleys at Dursley, and the mediæval parsonage, now a cottage in the rectory garden. After luncheon a short tour was made on the Cotswolds. Ozeleworth Church was visited under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev. E. W. Place. The Conqueror granted the manor to Roger de Berkeley, and he probably built a church early in the twelfth century. The present building consists of a central tower, a nave with a south porch, and a chancel, all without aisles. The tower is of great interest, being an irregular hexagon in form, and having the eastern side 12 feet long, whilst the western side is only about 8 feet. It is believed to be of Saxon origin, though Canon Bazeley can find no trace of Saxon work.

Owlpen Manor House and Uley were included in the day's itinerary, and at Owlpen Park Mrs. Trent-Stoughton kindly entertained the company to afternoon tea. The old manor-house at Owlpen, the old home of the Daunt family, consists of the most ancient part in the middle, and two wings. The place contains many objects of interest, and above the hall is the guest chamber, where Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., is said to have slept on the eve of the Battle of Tewkesbury. Even the bed and the chair that she used are said to be still there. Canon Baze-

ley thinks this tradition has arisen from the discovery of a letter dated April 13, 1471, and addressed by Prince Edward, her son, to John Daunt. Close to the manor-house is the interesting church of St. Cross. It was rebuilt in the seventeenth century, and restored in 1874, principally at the expense of Mr. T. A. Stoughton, the Lord of the Manor. The tower at the west end was being rebuilt at the time of the society's visit.

The barrow at Uley, locally known as "Hetty Pegler's Tump," was the last place visited, and many of the visitors crawled through the narrow doorway and gazed with curious eyes upon the tomb where, thousands of years ago, "long-headed" forefathers of present-day Britons were interred. Near to the barrow is Uley Bury, one of the finest of the many prehistoric camps in Gloucestershire.

On May 22, in unfavourable weather, the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES made an excursion in Upper Weardale. At Darlington the company were met by motor-cars and driven to Heighington, where the ancient remains on Shackerton Hill were cursorily examined. Passing on to West Auckland, two interesting old houses were pointed out, and the ancient church inspected. Witton Castle, the ancient seat of the Eures, was visited by kind permission of Sir Walter Chaytor, Bt., and the Rev. Dr. Hodgkin acted as guide. He explained that the Eures succeeded to Witton Castle in the fourteenth century. The manor was subsequently sold to the Darcies, who ruled until 1743, when the castle was sold to William Cuthbert, from whom it passed to Henry Hopper, and afterwards to Sir William Chaytor. Then Donald Maclean stepped in, and out again. After his temporary tenure it was bought by the late Mr. Henry Chaytor, whose grand-nephew was the present owner. Historically there was not much to be said about it, but he sketched several interesting incidents which occurred during the different ownerships.

After leaving the castle, where luncheon was served, about an hour was spent at Bradley Hall. Wolsingham Chapel walls and the church was the next stop, and after tea at Shull House, provided by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hodgkin, the treat of the day was found in "The Castles," an ancient entrenched enclosure, the walls built of loose stones, which, with the one gateway, have been partially cleared away by Mr. Hodgkin. These remains were described by Mr. Hodgkin in an interesting manner. On the return journey Hamsterley, Toft Hill, Legs Cross, and Summer House, were passed, and the party joined the train at Darlington, having spent a fruitful day.

An ordinary meeting of the Society was held on May 29, when papers were read on "The Roman Milestone at Chesterholm," by Professor Haverfield, and on "The Saxon Burgh of Darlington, and its Military Defensive Earthworks," by Mr. Edward Wooler.

The annual general meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on May 27, when Mr. W. B. Redfern was re-elected President, and the

other officers were elected. Dr. W. M. Palmer read a paper on "College Dons, Country Clergy, and University Coachmen." The paper was founded on the records of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and from the dry details of wills of sixteenth and seventeenth century date, and from the inventories of the testators' possessions attached to them, Dr. Palmer extracted much that was interesting and instructive concerning the condition in life and habits of a variety of persons connected with the University and town, and threw a good deal of light upon the means and manners of the country clergy of the diocese who lived three or four hundred years ago. At the meeting on May 20 Professor Skeat read a paper on "Suffolk Place-Names."



An excursion in connection with the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held on June 8, the party driving from Norwich to the brickyard at Burgh-next-Aylsham, calling on the way at Hevingham Church. The section in the brickyard showed chalk, the stone bed of the Norwich crag, intermittent seams of shelly crag, Chillesford clay, and pebbly sands. Flint implements of sub-crag type were found in the stone bed, the significance of which was explained by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Clarke. From this bed also a tusk of *Elephas meridionalis* has recently been obtained, a part of which is now in Norwich Museum. Under the guidance of Mr. Walter Rye the party subsequently proceeded to Whitwell Old Hall (Skeyton), where remains of the femur and pelvis of a fossil elephant, taken from the Burgh brickyard, were examined by the kindness of Mr. Littlewood. Rectory Cottage, Lammis, was the next halting-place, and here a stay of two hours was made while the company partook of tea, by invitation of Mr. Rye, and viewed the treasures of the house and garden. The return journey was made by way of Coltishall.



Other meetings have been the excursion to Walton-on-Trent, Haselour, and Elford, on June 1, of the BURTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY; the fourth annual excursion of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB to Cissbury Camp on the same date; the afternoon meeting, in the neighbourhood of Winchester, of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 30; the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on June 12, when Professor Sayce read a paper on "The Aramaean Ancestry of the Israelites"; the annual meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 30; and the annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 21.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

AN ARCHITECTURAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCHES OF SHROPSHIRE. By the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A. Part X. Many plates. Wellington: Hobson and Co., 1912. 4to. Price 10s. 6d.; price for the whole work, 5 guineas.

With this thick part Mr. Cranage brings the work of eighteen years to a successful close. The parts have appeared at intervals since 1894, Part IX. having been published so long ago as 1908. It is too late in the day to comment on the care and masterly insight which characterize Mr. Cranage's method. The thoroughness of his work, done from personal observation of each fabric, has long been acknowledged. This last part contains the churches in the Hundreds of Condover, Ford, Chirbury, Bradford (South and North), Pimhill and Oswestry, and in the Liberties of Shrewsbury; and these 178 churches include some of the most interesting in the county. But it is not necessary to refer to these in detail. The student will turn first to the General Survey, which fills nearly 100 pages. In this, starting from the physical features and early history of the county, and concluding with an elaborate study of the thirty-six low side windows of Shropshire, Mr. Cranage gives an ecclesiastical and historical summary, for which in completeness and detailed thoroughness it would be difficult to find a parallel in the ecclesiastical literature of any other county. It is interesting to note that the careful examination of the thirty-six examples of different types of low side windows has not brought conviction to Mr. Cranage's mind as to the purpose of the openings. He says: "Serious objections to all the suggested theories cannot but be felt, together with the strong impression that no one explanation will account for all the examples." We are not likely to get much beyond that. As a small example of the thoroughness of treatment, we may remark that Mr. Cranage mentions that there are nine churches where there are openings which may be called hagioscopes, or squints, and in six other cases openings in "north chancel walls which may have been used for communication with the outside," and then proceeds to give, not only descriptions, but exact measurements, of each of these openings. We note and commend to students generally Mr. Cranage's remarks on the valuable results to be obtained from the study of Churchwardens' Accounts. This most valuable General Survey is preceded by nearly fifty pages of Appendix containing various details relating to many of the churches supplementary to those which appeared in earlier parts; while the part concludes with a splendid Index filling twenty-four treble-columned pages of small type. The illustrations are, as before, abundant and finely produced. The whole work, both for comprehensiveness and thoroughness of treatment, is hardly to be equalled in the literature of ecclesiology.

THE EARLY CHRONICLES RELATING TO SCOTLAND.

Being the Rhind Lectures for 1912. By the Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt., F.R.S., etc. Glasgow: *James MacLehose and Sons*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 261. Price 10s. net.

Sir Herbert Maxwell is well known as the most talented and popular exponent of the annals of Scotland. This volume of lectures thoroughly maintains his justly earned reputation. He disclaims in the preface, with characteristic modesty, original research; but he has certainly put together after a lucid and readable fashion the broad lines of probable truth as to the early conditions and history of Scotland, weighing with care the degree of authority which attaches to each annalist when discussing conflicting statements. The first lecture deals with the perplexing ethnology of Northern Britain and the uncertainty of tribal and racial names; the great walls of Hadrian and Antonine; the invasion of Caledonia by Severus and Caracalla in 208; the partition of the Roman Empire in the fourth century; and Bishop Ninian's mission to Galway in 396. After an absence of all records for 150 years, reliance has to be placed on the threefold lives of Ninian, Columba, and Kentigern, with regard to the spread of Christianity; whilst the respective authority of the writings of Gildas, Bede, and Nennius, as to the Teutonic race obtaining a footing in Britain, are critically weighed.

The third lecture deals with the period from 685 to 1093, and introduces the first assertion of English supremacy over Scotland in 924, followed by the celebrated Battle of Brunanburg in 937, which fixed the destiny of Northumberland as an English county. We wonder if the time will ever come when the site of this momentous struggle will be settled. Dr. Skene, after a detailed analysis of evidence and topography, decided in favour of Boroughbridge on the Ouse, but Sir Herbert Maxwell is inclined to pronounce in favour of Barnborough, about six miles west of Doncaster. Meanwhile students of this question are still awaiting the promised arguments, by a ripe scholar, in favour of a Derbyshire site near Castleton.

The story of Scotland is afterwards carried on in a brief but graphic fashion, through the Battle of the Standard in 1138, the Papal charters of independence for the Scottish Church in 1188, the homage of Alexander II. to the French Dauphin in 1216, the English marriages of Alexander II. and Alexander III., and other events down to 1406. The whole forms an attractive and compendious volume for general reading, and is also well worthy of being placed upon the shelves for reference.

* * *

THE PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART I.:

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. Being Vol. III. of the "Survey of London." With drawings, illustrations and architectural descriptions, by W. Edward Riley. Edited, with Introduction and Historical Notes, by Sir Laurence Gomme. *London County Council*, 1912. 4to., pp. xx + 135 + 98 plates. (Sold by Messrs. P. S. King and Son.) Price 21s.

This part of the "Survey" is issued by the Joint Publishing Committee, representing the London

County Council and the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London, the general editors being Sir Laurence Gomme for the Council, and Dr. Philip Norman for the Committee. Various difficulties have attended and delayed the work of the Survey Committee. Vol. I., which dealt with the parish of Bromley-by-Bow, appeared in 1902. Vol. II., on Chelsea, appeared in 1909, at the sole expense of the Committee. Fresh arrangements have now been made between the two bodies, and the first-fruit is before us in the shape of this splendid first part of Vol. III. Few parts of London are richer in associations than, and few parts still retain so many interesting old houses as, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Introduction traces in detail the evolution of the modern square from the "three waste Common-fields, called by the names of Purse-field, Fickets-field, and Cup-field," as they are denominated in a petition of 1645, to the completion of the original buildings, somewhere about 1660; while the subsequent history of the Fields is briefly outlined. Each house is then separately described, its rebuildings as far as possible being noted. From the ratebooks and other documents the succession of occupants up to about 1810 is given; the principal features of each house and its present condition of repair are noted; and a list is added of all plans, drawings, photographs, etc., in the Council's collection. Historical and biographical notes accompany the lists of occupants; and there are also bibliographical references and notes of old prints, views, etc., to be found in the Crace Collection and elsewhere. It will thus be seen how thorough and comprehensive is the scheme of this most important Survey. It is difficult to imagine a Survey more carefully planned or more ably executed. And if the letterpress, which is indexed, is of the greatest interest and value to every student of London life and history, the illustrations are at least of equal importance. Here are plans and views from Hollar, Faithorne, and Newcourt, exterior and interior views, plates of architectural details, plates of special features—such as ceilings and chimney-pieces, balustrading, and plaster-work—with a wealth of other most valuable illustrative matter. The whole volume, which is issued in stiff brown paper wrapper, reflects the greatest credit on everyone concerned in its preparation and production. Its successors will be impatiently awaited.

* * *

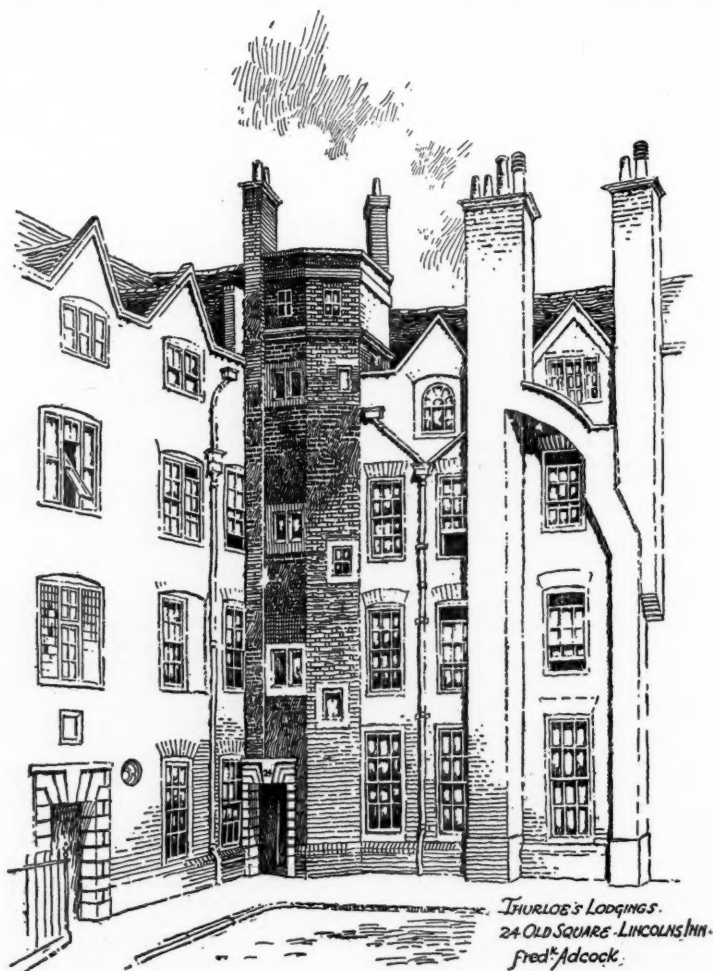
FAMOUS HOUSES AND LITERARY SHRINES OF LONDON. By A. St. John Adcock. With 74 illustrations by Frederick Adcock and 16 portraits. London: *J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 356. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The theme of this comely volume is a trifle trite, and most of the material is familiar, but Mr. Adcock handles it so effectively that he holds the attention of the reader from the first page to the last. In his preface he says modestly that he has attempted to do little more than supply information as the complement of his brother's drawings; but Mr. Adcock writes with so graphic a pen, and so deftly weaves into his narrative matter from contemporary journals and letters and the like sources, that it would be more correct to say that the drawings serve to illustrate, and are the complement of, the text.

He turns Professor Wallace's recent discovery of

Shakespeare's lodging with the Mountjoys at the corner of Monkwell Street to good account, and many little touches reveal a wide acquaintance with literary history and anecdote. But Homer nods sometimes. Mr. Adcock says that, if he had his "choice of bringing visibly back out of nothingness one of the old Charing Cross houses, it would be the

quarrel in Thackeray's *Esmond*. Mr. Adcock pictures Johnson "strolling along Wine Office Court to foregather with friends in the parlour of the 'Cheshire Cheese,'" but he must know that there is no shred of reliable evidence in support of this often alleged association of Johnson with the fine old tavern. FitzGerald's name should not be spelled, as it is more



butcher's shop that was kept by the uncle who adopted Prior in his boyhood" (p. 3). Prior's uncle was not a butcher, but a vintner who kept the "Rummer" tavern. The house in this neighbourhood we would most desire to recall is Locket's, rich in literary associations from the days of Congreve and Etherege to its appearance as the scene of the famous

than once in these pages, with a small *g*; and on p. 19 "halo" should apparently be "hallow." But these are trifling blemishes in a most readable and enjoyable volume. The author has had specially in view the object of making some record of the still surviving houses in which many London authors and artists lived; and we fancy that a good many readers

will be a little surprised to find, despite the ravages of time, to how many famous names a still surviving "local habitation" can be assigned. Mr. Frederick Adcock's admirable and carefully finished drawings make a pleasant gallery of such habitations and of spots of famous literary associations. They range from insets in the text to full-page illustrations, and include a considerable number of houses of which it would not be easy elsewhere to obtain illustrations. Among these may be named as examples the birth-place (36, Wellclose Square, Shadwell) of "Sandford and Merton" Day, and Flaxman's house in Buckingham Street, Euston Road. This capital collection of drawings will increase in value as one after another many of the houses and cottages here figured fall a prey to the house-breaker in days to come. Besides the drawings there are sixteen good portraits of men of letters associated with London, from Shakespeare and Milton to Thackeray and Dickens, Carlyle and Browning. We are kindly allowed to reproduce one of Mr. Frederick Adcock's drawings on page 278. It shows 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, where in 1654 lived Cromwell's secretary, John Thurloe. The book is satisfactorily indexed and handsomely produced.

* * *

SURVEY OF OXFORD IN 1772. With maps and plans. Edited by the Rev. H. Salter. Oxford and London: *Henry Frowde*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 82. Price 2s. net.

This curious and valuable contribution to Oxford topography is printed from a contemporary record in the possession of Mrs. Morrell of Black Hall. The measurements contained in this record, which exists in duplicate, one appearing to be the rough and the other the final copy, were the result of the Mileways Act, passed in 1771, which had for its first object the widening and repairing of the approaches to Oxford. Mr. Salter in his preface explains the various purposes for which the Act was passed, and shows by examples how valuable many of the measurements contained in this record are, not merely for the understanding of the topography of eighteenth-century Oxford, but for the reconstruction of the topography of mediæval Oxford also. The four manuscript maps here reproduced date from 1771 to 1780. Three were found in the King's Library at the British Museum, and the fourth among the muniments of the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford. On each page of the record as here printed an attempt is made to give in the outer column an identification, wherever possible, of the 1772 houses as existing in 1911. The editor has evidently spent much time and labour on this interesting old Survey, for which students of Oxford topography, both now and in days to come, when the original record may be lost or destroyed, have and will have much reason to thank him.

* * *

THE AGE OF ALFRED: 664-1154. By F. J. Snell, M.A. London: *G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. viii + 257. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Mr. Snell has been responsible for two other members of the series of Handbooks of English Literature to which this small volume belongs—viz.,

the Age of Chaucer (1346-1400) and the Age of Transition (1400-1580). The Age of Alfred is a vague expression which covers the whole of our pre-Norman literature, and in dealing with it comprehensively and critically Mr. Snell has had no easy task. His aim has clearly been to produce a book which shall be of use to students who are more or less familiar with Old English (or Anglo-Saxon) as a language, and which at the same time may serve to give some knowledge of and some idea of the quality of pre-Norman English literature to those to whom the language is unknown. We think that on the whole he has been remarkably successful. He writes lucidly and with a light touch and easy style, which make his chapters pleasant to read, even when the subject is somewhat dry and technical, as in the chapter on "Scōp-Craft," or the principles of Old English versification—the principles on which the *scōp*, or gleeman, constructed the lays which he or another recited. A specialist may quarrel with an omission here or differ with an estimate there, but speaking generally the book gives an adequate survey of a difficult subject, which students will find specially useful as an introduction to larger works on portions of the same theme, and to the various annotated editions of the chief texts of the period.

* * *

THE REGISTER OF THE PARISH OF S. PETER AND S. KEVIN, DUBLIN: 1669-1761. With Preface by James Mills, I.S.O. Printed for the Parish Register Society of Dublin by *W. Pollard and Co., Ltd.*, Exeter and London, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 475.

The immediate predecessor of this issue—Vol. VIII., which we noticed a year ago—was the largest volume so far issued by the Dublin Parish Register Society. The present issue, Vol. IX., beats it by some forty pages. It is indeed an imposing monument of careful and hard work. Miss Gertrude Thrift has transcribed the greater part of the register, and has also seen the volume through the press. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the value of such work. The rendering accessible the contents of our parish registers is of the greatest importance to all genealogists, and the Dublin society during its short life—Vol. I. was issued in 1906—has done splendid service in this direction. This volume, like its predecessors, is well printed in good, clear type on excellent paper, and is most thoroughly indexed. In a brief preface the Deputy-Keeper of the Records in Ireland gives some interesting particulars of the topography and history of the two parishes of S. Peter and S. Kevin, which appear to occupy part of the site of the ancient Irish city—the Dublin of pre-Norman days. Mr. Mills also draws attention to various points in social history illustrated incidentally by the register entries. Some of the shop or house signs noted are curious, such as "Ye Eagle and Child," "Ye Dogghouse," "Two Chimneys," and "Ye Signe of Robinhood," which one would hardly have expected to find in Dublin. It is curious that the only case in which the age is recorded is that of one Stephen Peters, who in 1749 was buried "eaged 120." The searcher may notice some strange Christian names—Agamonditium, Turlah and

Badam among the males, and Meliora, Edden and Dacus among the females. The phonetic Feby or Febe often appears as a girl's name.

* * *

The Leadenhall Press, Ltd., issue a third and revised edition of Mr. C. N. Scott's pleasant and able essay on *The Age of Marie Antoinette* (price 2s. 6d.). His point of view is somewhat novel, and his brilliant picture of the pre-Revolution time in France, the era of what he describes as the Louis XVI. Renaissance, certainly deserves careful study, if only because it presents with much ability a side of the subject usually little regarded. This revised issue is welcome, and should find many new readers.

* * *

Among the pamphlets on our table are *Man in the Old Stone Age* by the Rev. Gerard W. Banks, M.A. (London: Unwin Brothers, Ltd.; price 1s.), which in twenty-six well-printed pages summarizes the present state of our knowledge, so largely extended during recent years, of the early history of man, though it is difficult to understand for what class of readers so brief a statement is intended; and *Croxden Abbey* (price 6d.), a short illustrated guide to the abbey ruins and history, by Mr. F. A. Hibbert, M.A., head-master of the neighbouring Denstone College—an accurate and carefully-prepared six-pennyworth for which many future visitors to the picturesque remains of this old Staffordshire abbey will be grateful.

* * *

The April issue of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* begins a new volume. Its contents are always attractive and varied, while special value has been given to the *Journal* of late by the fine and well-illustrated articles on Berkshire churches by Mr. C. E. Keyser. In this issue Mr. Keyser describes Stevenston Church, illustrated by thirteen good plates. The *Architectural Review*, June, is distinguished by Mr. J. A. Gotch's very able paper, lavishly illustrated, on "The Whitehall Palace Drawings Attributed to Inigo Jones." We also note well-illustrated papers on "Modern Athens," by Mr. L. B. Budden, and on "John Goldicutt and his Times." We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, May, and Part 3 (Vol. II.) of Mr. Harrison's *Surnames of the United Kingdom*, containing the end of M, all N and part of O—a work which thoroughly deserves to be supported.



Correspondence.

THE ORKNEY FIN-MEN.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN my letter on this subject in the June number (p. 240) the place-name "Birsay" has been inadvertently printed instead of "Burray." Birsay is

situated in the main island of the Orkney group, whereas Burray is a small island in the south-eastern part of the group, lying immediately to the north of South Ronaldshay. It was in the Church of Burray that, according to Dr. James Wallace, a Fin-Man's canoe was preserved in 1700.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

4, Archibald Place,
Edinburgh,
June 12, 1912.

MURDER-STONES.

(See *ante*, p. 240.)

TO THE EDITOR.

I can specify three memorials—two of wood and one of stone—marking the site of bloodshed in Hertfordshire. The first is at Datchworth, near Hertford, and commemorates one, Walter Clibbon, who made a practice of robbing farmers on their return from Hertford market. In 1782 he attacked a farmer named Whittenbury, and was about to cut his throat, when his servant, attracted by his cries, fired and killed the assailant. He was buried on the spot, and a post in the hedge-bank marks the place of his interment.

The second is at Caxton, some thirteen miles from Royston. James Gatward, son of the landlady of the Red Lion at Royston, like many other gay youths, took to the road in 1753; but unwisely commencing operations by robbing the mail, he was speedily captured and executed on the scene of his exploit, a tall post by the wayside marking the spot.

The third is similar in many respects to the foregoing—the scene being laid on Boxmoor Common, near Hemel Hempstead, the highwayman being one Snooks. He suffered on the spot where he had robbed the mail-bags, and a stone inscribed "Robert Snooks, 11th March, 1802" marks the site where his bones rest.

W. B. GERISH.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.